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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1037. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Death of Senator Norris of New-Hampshire.

REMARKS OF SENATORS TOUCEY AND CASS.

Seven New Steam Sloops-of-War—Sickness of Mr. Mason.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

The Secretary of the Navy has recommended to the Committee on Naval Affairs, the building of seven new steam sloops-of-war.

It is thought here that it is not improbable that HENRY F. FRENCH will be appointed by the Governor of New-Hampshire to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator NORRIS.

Letters to the State Department from Paris, up to the latest moment before the sailing of the steamer, refer to Mr. MASON'S case as very critical. His physicians entertain fears of the worst consequences. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

The death of Senator NORRIS was announced [illegible]

Mr. TOUCEY arose and said: Mr. PRESIDENT—It falls to my lot to perform the melancholy task of announcing to the Senate the death of one of its members. Hon. Mr. NORRIS, Senator from New-Hampshire, is no more. He died at his lodgings in this city, of an affection of the heart, on Thursday evening at 11½ o'clock. Three days ago we saw him in the midst of us in the fullness of life and health; but he was struck down in a moment, without premonition, and though he revived for a time and was restored to the full possession of his faculties, yet a recurrence of the attack proved fatal. He has left a wife and family of children to feel bitterly their sudden bereavement. Mr. NORRIS was the son of a Revolutionary soldier. He was born at Pittsfield, in the State of New-Hampshire, in the year 1790. He graduated at Dartmouth College with a high reputation for scholarship, and commenced the practice of the law in his native town, where he soon acquired the reputation of a sound lawyer and able advocate, and rose to eminence in his profession. He took a deep interest in public affairs, and from early life adhered to those political views which he ever afterwards maintained. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Pittsfield, and in 1840 he was chosen Speaker of the House, and presided [illegible] In 1842 he became a member of the State Council, and in 1844 he was elected to Congress, and served in the House of Representatives the four succeeding years. In 1847 he was again a member of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, and again Speaker of the House, and while serving in that capacity he was elected to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1849, and the same year he took the seat which he occupied at the time of his death. [illegible]

[illegible] and other States, who had not been chosen by Districts in conformity with the act of Congress. All these speeches were of marked ability, but that delivered by him in the Senate upon the bill providing for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska, was perhaps the most distinguished in that respect, and attracted the largest share of public attention. In the great contest which resulted in the Compromise measures of 1850 he was the firm and consistent advocate of those measures, and was never known to flag or falter in their support. His views were enlarged and liberal, not limited to the State or section in which he lived, but comprehensive enough to embrace the country and all its interests. He was open and manly in his course, true to his principles and to his friends, reliable under the pressure of difficulties, firm in the maintenance of right, greatly beloved by his family and by those who knew him best, and will be lamented by all. When such a man falls, his death is a public calamity.

Mr. CASS followed and said—We have received another solemn warning, that "in the midst of life we are in death." "Be ye also ready," is written on all the shifting scenes of life, from the cradle to the grave. May these lessons teach us so to live that, when we enter the dark valley, we may be sustained by our consciousness of the rectitude of our action, and our faith in the promises of our Redeemer. I did not rise to pronounce a eulogy on the deceased, but to bear my feeble testimony to his worth. He was the sole representative of his State—my native State—on the floor of the Senate; and this circumstance induced me to take part in these sad ceremonies. I was not acquainted with the early incidents of the life of Senator NORRIS; but the honorable Senator from Connecticut has shown us that he reached his great eminence without the adventitious aids which often, too often, supply the place of merit. His goodness of heart was equaled by the soundness of his understanding. His mind quickened by observation, and ripened by long experience, made his testimony valuable on all occasions. When he had formed opinions on any subject, he was never known to give way before temptation or danger. He was a National man. He knew no sections, and rose above political considerations in his efforts for the common weal. He is lost to his State, to his country, to his bereaved family and mourning friends. May Providence, who thus takes away our distinguished men, one after another, raise up others who shall supply their places and do credit to their country.

Resolutions were then passed that the Senators wear crape on their left arm for thirty days; that they proceed to the late residence of Senator NORRIS to attend his funeral there at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to accompany his remains to the railroad depot, and that the House of Representatives be notified of his decease.

The Committee to attend to the remains of Mr. NORRIS was composed of Messrs. Foot, Toucey, Fish, James, Downs, Sebastian.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Moses Norris, and communicating the proceedings of that body thereon.

Mr. MORRISON paid a high tribute to the political integrity, wisdom and private virtue of the deceased. In conclusion, he moved the usual resolutions of respect.

Mr. BAYLY offered a brief tribute to the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted. Messrs. MORRISON, CHANDLER and BAYLY, were appointed a Committee to act with that of the Senate to accompany the remains to New-Hampshire—the Members of the House to join in procession from Mr. NORRIS' late residence to the railroad cars. As a further mark of respect, the House adjourned to Monday.

The Remains of Mr. Norris—The Washington Intelligencer—Commencement of the Gay Season.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

A committee composed of Mr. JAMES of the Senate, and Mr. MORRISON of the House, left here in the afternoon cars, with the remains of Senator NORRIS, and with his family, for New-Hampshire.

Mr. GALES, of the *Intelligencer*, is not seriously ill, as has been reported by one of our city papers, but as well as usual. The *Intelligencer* will come out on Monday very much enlarged.

The gay season has commenced, and the opening ball at the National Hotel was well attended. The elegant supper table elicited the admiration of everybody.

The first levee at the President's to-night was thronged.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

WM. W. NILES, of New-York, was admitted an Attorney and Counselor of the Supreme Court to-day.

No. 40.—EDWARD M. WEST, plaintiff in error, vs. JOSEPH COCHRAN. Argument was continued by Attorney-General CUSHING, for the defendant in error, and will be concluded by Mr. GEYER for the plaintiff.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Bill for the Suppression of Intemperance.

Condition of Causes in the Court of Appeals.

ANOTHER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

AMENDMENT TO THE CODE.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS AND DEPOSITS.

A Bill to Authorise Divorces.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The Almshouse Affair.

Police Justice in Place of Sidney H. Stuart not yet Appointed.

A BILL CONCERNING USURY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 12, 1855.

There was little of general importance to note in the proceedings of either House. Legislation has not yet fairly worked up to a full head of steam, but I presume it will soon do so. In the Assembly there is a large proportion of new men, and they introduce resolutions and bills, at an average rate, of a score or so per day. They will learn better in time. Senators are more wise. They have learned how many measures can be matured and carried through, and they seem to move accordingly.

Among the petitions presented this morning was one, from Mrs. NILES, asking to be remunerated for the loss of some buildings used by the Almshouse authorities a few miles from Brooklyn. This was an old form with a new face. It has been before the Legislature these many years—always receiving respectful attention—always a favorable report.

Mr. HUTCHINS gave notice that he would introduce a bill to prohibit Banks from discounting on their surplus funds.

The provisions of the bill to regulate excavations in the City of New-York, introduced by Mr. SPENCER, were made to apply to the City of Brooklyn, and the bill passed—Ayes 21, Nays none.

A bill was introduced to appoint Commissioners to locate a second Lunatic Asylum. It selects ABIJAH MOSS of Niagara, D. S. DICKINSON of Broome, and D. T. BROWN of New-York, such Commissioners. The Commissioners have power to receive by gift or purchase not less than fifty nor more than one hundred acres of land, on which to erect buildings; the Treasurer of the State to pay to the Commissioners the money necessary to purchase said site, not exceeding $[illegible]. The Commissioners are to receive [illegible] per day and traveling expenses.

A bill was introduced to authorize persons who now have authority to bind out children as apprentices, to bind them out as adopted children, and to change their name to that of the persons by whom they are adopted. The persons to whom such children may be bound shall have all the powers over them, as if they were the natural parents of said children.

The Code is found to be imperfect. Mr. HOPKINS proposes to remedy one of those imperfections thus:

By amending the 153d section so as to read thus:

"When the answer contains matter constituting a counter claim, the plaintiff may, within twenty days, reply to such new matter, denying generally or specifically each allegation controverted by him, or any knowledge or information thereof sufficient to form a belief, and he may allege in ordinary and concise language any new matter not inconsistent with the complaint constituting a defence to such new matter in the answer, and the plaintiff may in all cases demur to the answer for insufficiency, stating in his demurrer the grounds thereof, and the plaintiff may demur to one or more of several defences or counter claims set up in the answer and reply to the residue of the counter claims."

An important bill was presented by Mr. BRADFORD, relating to the increase of the Common School and Literature Fund. It transfers to those funds all unclaimed dividends and deposits, and the securities and moneys remaining unclaimed in the custody of the late Court of Chancery. All moneys remaining unclaimed in any bank, insurance or trust company, for the period of two years, shall be deemed to come within the requirements of the act. For all moneys so transferred, the Comptroller shall give his receipt, and he shall, upon the books of his Department, give credit therefor, charging the School Fund with the amount so received. Upon proof that any such moneys have been claimed by the legal owner, he is to repay the institution upon which such claim has been made, allowing interest thereon at a rate not exceeding four per cent. The moneys received by the Comptroller under the act are to be safely invested, and the income derived therefrom is to be equally divided between the Common School and Literature Fund. From the one half appropriated to the latter the Regents shall pay $2,000 per annum, for the delivery at such time and place as they may direct, of one or more lectures upon the application of Chemistry to agriculture—the remainder to be distributed among the several academies in the manner now provided for the application of the Literature Fund.

In answer to a resolution passed by the Senate, the Directors of the Bowery Savings Bank made report of its condition. The amount received on deposit from Jan. 1, 1854, to Jan. 1, 1855, was $2,875,210. The number of depositors 41,306; the amount paid to depositors was $2,150,472 55; the amount of interest received on stocks was $120,781 65; interest received on bonds and mortgages, $144,035 94; interest paid depositors, $226,863 26—at the rate of five per cent. on sums less than $500, and four per cent. on sums of $500 and upwards—and an extra dividend in July last, of 2 and 2½ per cent. The expenses of the institution for the year were $15,209 19; the number of open accounts, Jan. 1, 1855, was 22,030; that the aggregate of deposits on that day was $4,[illegible] 62—the value of bonds and mortgages then held was $2,551,500—stocks $1,746,431 90—cash on hand $731,453 78.

The Committee on Commerce reported favorably on the application of the Panama Railroad Company for privilege to borrow money. It permits the road to issue convertible bonds to an amount that shall not exceed a capital stock of $7,000,000. This is an increase of $2,000,000 on the present capital.

In the House, a bill was introduced to authorize divorces in cases of wilful and voluntary desertion by either party. It provides that the Supreme Court may declare void the marriage contract, heretofore or hereafter made, where the husband wilfully abandons the wife, or the wife the husband, for a period of two years. This is substantially the bill introduced, urged and lost at the last session.

Trinity Church has another overhauling in prospect. Mr. BROWNE, of Brooklyn, wants a law passed to compensate those who may give information through which the State can escheat lands. He promises, if he can get this done he will bring to the State hopper property amounting to many millions of dollars. This is supposed to have reference to the property of Trinity Church.

I send you the bill for the suppression of intemperance, which the majority of the Special Committee of the House have determined to report on Tuesday morning. It is but slightly altered from the bill vetoed by the Governor last Winter. The report is only agreed upon by one majority—Messrs. AITKEN, of New-York, SHAW, of Kings, and DUMONT, of Tompkins. I understand that there is much diversity of opinion among the friends of a prohibitory law, as to the propriety of presenting the bill which the Committee have agreed upon.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council of the city of Albany to investigate the affair at the Almshouse have made a report. After stating the circumstances of the presentation of the books to the children by Mrs. PARMLEE, they say that on Sunday, the 31st inst., Messrs. MONAHAN, McDONALD, CHESTER and SHERMAN visited the Almshouse for the purpose of instructing the children of the Catholic Sunday School.

The great number of children who had received books on the preceding day carried them into the Sunday School. While one of the smaller children was going up stairs to the school-room, one of the teachers took her book out of her hand and examined it; it was also examined afterwards by some of the other teachers in the school-room. Mr. SHERMAN, after the children were assembled in the room, inquired if any others had the books with pictures, and upon ascertaining that they had, required them to give all the books to him, threatening to punish those who did not obey him. A large number of the books were then surrendered to SHERMAN, the residue were *forcibly taken* from the children having them. Mr. SHERMAN then rolled or squeezed together a large number of the books and cards, and laid them in that condition, upon a table in the room.

About this time, or very soon after, Mr. MONAHAN came into the room, and Mr. SHERMAN read to him parts—or the whole—of one of the books and of one of the cards—the latter taken from one of the smallest children; these two, when read, were, together with a note received from Mr. HURST, *thrown into the fire*. A small parcel of the books, &c., were kept by Mr. SHERMAN, and carried away when he left the room. Soon after, the books were taken from the children, one of them, a little girl, went to the children's nurse and informed her of what had been done; the child was crying on account of the loss of her present, and the nurse immediately went into the hall, near the door of the school room, where she met Mr. SHERMAN with a number of the books in his hand; she inquired why he had taken the children's presents from them, and demanded them of him. He refused to give them, applying some scurrilous epithets to her, and saying that he was going to make way with that trash; bid her begone about her business, and crowded her away. The nurse at once informed Mr. HURST of what had occurred, and he addressed the note above mentioned to the teachers, or one of them, desiring them, when the school was dismissed, to call at his office.

The four teachers called together at Mr. HURST'S office, in compliance with the request contained in his note; they were informed of the complaint made to him that they had taken from the children the books presented to them on the day before; one of the gentlemen replied that they had taken the books from the children, but did not intend to take them away. Mr. HURST requested them to give up the books and cards which they had taken, when a small parcel of them, sixteen in number were laid upon the table.

The gentlemen were then desired to show what portion of the books were objectionable; they replied that it was enough that the books were published by the American Sunday School Union; that was sufficient to condemn them, and the children should not be allowed to have any such books! After some further conversation in relation to the books, it was suggested by Mr. SHERMAN that the matter should be allowed to rest until Rev. Mr. WADHAMS would come up and make some arrangement about it. Mr. W. came on the following day; he expressed, in courteous language, much regret that such an unpleasant occurrence should have happened, explained [illegible] teachers had done that [illegible] allowed to receive or read.

USURY BILL.

Mr. AITKEN gave notice of a bill relative to usury. It is the same as introduced by Mr. CLINTON last session, and provides as follows:

SECTION 1. No promissory note or bill of exchange, whether accommodation or business paper, shall be void by reason of any paying, or receiving, or agreement to pay, or allow such rate of interest as the parties may agree upon, provided the time to run of such promissory note or bill of exchange, shall not exceed six months.

SEC. 2. Whenever in any action brought on such promissory note or bill of exchange, it shall appear upon a pleading and proofs in the action to that effect, that a greater rate of interest has been directly or indirectly taken or received than seven per cent. per annum, and at that rate for a longer or shorter time, the defendant shall recover his full costs, and the plaintiff shall recover and be entitled to the principal and no more.

SEC. 3. Any party having paid upon such promissory note or bill of Exchange of the description named in the first section of this act, more than at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, may receive back the entire interest, together with the costs of a suit in an action at law, provided the suit is commenced within six months after payment of such interest.

SEC. 4. In all cases where the rate of interest is not specified, 7 per cent. per annum, and at that rate only, shall be charged, paid or received.

SEC. 5. So much of title Third, Chapter 4 and part Second of the Revised Statutes, and so much of the laws of 1837, Chapter 430, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

I notice that Mr. BOWNE denies the statement made in reference to Dr. GRAHAM. My informant was a gentleman of integrity, who resides at Sing Sing, and as I supposed, one likely to be correct.

The statement that Governor CLARK had appointed Mr. BIRDSALL to the office of Police Justice in place of SIDNEY H. STUART, is untrue. The vacancy has not yet been filled. J. B. S.

An Act for the Suppression of Intemperance in the State of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Intoxicating liquor, except as hereinafter provided, shall not be sold, or kept for sale, or with intent to be sold, by any person, for himself or any other person, in any place whatsoever; nor shall it be given away except as a medicine, by physicians pursuing the practice of medicine as a business, or for sacramental purposes, nor be kept with intent to be given away in any place whatsoever, except in a dwelling-house in which, or in any part of which, no tavern, store, grocery, business office, shop, boarding or victualing house, or a room for gambling, dancing, or other public amusement or recreation, or public room of any kind is kept; nor shall it be kept or deposited in any place whatsoever, except in such dwelling-house, as above described, or in a place where either some chemical, mechanical or medicinal art, requiring the use of liquor, is carried on as a regular branch of business, or while in actual transportation from one place to another, or stored in a warehouse prior to its reaching the place of its destination. This section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States.

SEC. 2. Any citizen who is an elector of the town or ward in which he intends to sell intoxicating liquor, as hereinafter provided, may apply to the county judge of the county in which such town or ward is situated, or in the City of New-York to the Court of Common Pleas, for a permit to sell pure and unadulterated liquor, for mechanical, chemical or medicinal purposes, and pure wine for sacramental use; and upon such application, shall make affidavit before said judge or court, setting forth the town or ward, and particularly describing the premises and place in which he intends to sell such liquor, and declaring that he is an elector of such town or ward, and does not use intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and is not, and during the time he shall sell such liquor, will not be a peddler of any commodities, or the keeper of, or interested in any inn, tavern, boarding-house, victualing-house, oyster-shop, grocery, or fruit store, bar-room, confectionery, or other place of public entertainment, or the keeper of, or interested in any theatre, museum, or other place of public recreation or amusement, or the captain, commander, agent, clerk, or steward of or on any vessel, boat, or water craft of any kind whatever, and will not violate any of the provisions of this act. Of the number so applying, the said judge or court shall designate [illegible] in each election district in each town, and city, who may thereupon file in the office of the clerk of the county in which such liquor is to be sold, together with the affidavit made before said judge or court, an undertaking to the people of the State of New-York in the sum of $500, executed by himself, and two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the said judge or court, before whom the affidavit is made and acknowledged before said judge or court, that he will not violate any provision of this act, and will pay all fines and costs which may be imposed upon or recovered against him in any action to be commenced under any of the provisions of this act, and shall file a copy of such undertaking and affidavit, certified by the County Clerk, in the office of the clerk of the town or city in which such liquor is to be sold. No such undertaking shall be approved by said judge or court, unless said sureties shall be freeholders within said county, and shall severally justify, in the sum of $1,000 each, over and above all debts, demands, liabilities, and legal exemptions, and make oath or affirmation that they have not become possessed of any property to enable them to justify as such sureties, and such undertaking and affidavit on being so filed, shall authorize such persons to sell such liquor as above named, for the purposes above named, at the place described in the undertaking, for the term of one year from the filing of the same as aforesaid, and no longer.

SEC. 3. Any person authorized as in the last section provided, shall not sell any liquor to be used upon the premises where the same is sold; but he may sell in the following cases and no other:

1. To any person of the age of twenty-one years, being of good character for sobriety, and an inhabitant of the county in which such liquor is sold, or of a town or city adjoining said county, provided the person selling the same shall have good reason to believe, and shall believe, that the same is intended by the purchaser to be used for some one of the purposes in the preceding section named, and not to be sold, disposed of or given away, or to be used on the premises; or,

2. To any person authorised to sell such liquor as in the last section provided.

Every person authorised to sell as in the last section provided, shall keep a book of sales, in which he shall enter, or cause to be entered, every sale made by him, which entry shall contain the kind, quantity, price, purpose for which, name of the person to whom, and time when sold, which book shall at all times during business hours be open to public examination by any resident of the town or city. Every person so selling liquor, shall file with the clerk of the town or city where he sells the same, between the first and fifth day of each month, a sworn copy of such sales, and of all purchases made by him, containing kind, quantity and price, with an affidavit that the same contains a correct account of the sales, and the sales and purchases made by him during the previous month, according to his best knowledge, information and belief.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall violate any provision of either of the preceding sections, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, shall forfeit all the liquor kept by him in violation of either of the preceding sections, and be punished as follows: For any violation of section first, for the first offence, by a fine of fifty dollars; for the second offence, by a fine of one hundred dollars, and thirty days imprisonment; for the third and every subsequent offence, by a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment, not less than six months. For any violation of sections second and third, by a fine of one hundred dollars, and be ever thereafter disqualified for selling liquor within this State. Upon every conviction the defendant shall also be required to pay all costs and fees as provided in this act, including a counsel fee to the complainant, to be fixed by the Court, of not less than five, nor more than ten dollars. In default of payment of any such fine, costs and fees, or any part thereof, the defendant shall be committed, until the same are paid, [illegible] day per dollar of the [illegible]

[illegible]

SEC. 5. Every justice of the peace, police justice, county judge, and in addition, in the City of New-York, the recorder, city judge, and judges of the superior court and of the court of common pleas, and in all cities where there is a recorder's court, the recorder shall have power to hear and determine charges and punish for all offences arising under any of the provisions of this act, and they are each hereby authorized and required to hold courts of special sessions for the trial of such offences [illegible] Courts of Special Sessions, as the same are now constituted; and the term magistrate as used in this act, shall be deemed to refer to and include each officer named in this section. Such Court of Special Sessions shall not be required to take the examination of any person brought before it upon charge of an offence under this act, but shall proceed to trial as soon thereafter as the complainant can be notified, and for good cause shown, may adjourn from time to time, not exceeding twenty days. At the time of joining issue and not after, either may demand trial by jury, in which case the magistrate shall issue a venire and cause a jury to be summoned and empanneled as in other criminal cases. The complainant may appear upon such trial on behalf of the people and prosecute the same with or without counsel. He may also prosecute the same in all the courts to which as hereinafter provided, appeal may be taken, in person or by attorney, or he may apply to the District Attorney, whose duty it shall be upon such application, to appear and conduct said trial or the appeal from the judgment thereon, or both. The same costs and disbursements shall be allowed against the defendant upon such appeal as are now allowed in civil actions. In all cases, if the District Attorney shall appear and conduct the trial or appeal, or both, the costs, if any, shall go to him for his individual use, in other cases, to the complainant, and in default of payment of the whole or any part thereof, he may be committed to the same extent as provided in the fourth section of this act.

SEC. 6. Whenever complaint on oath or affirmation shall be made in writing to any magistrate by any one or more credible persons, residents of the county where the complaint is made, or of an adjoining county, that he or they have reason to believe, and do believe, that intoxicating liquor is kept or deposited in violation of any provision of section first of this act, whether the person so keeping or depositing the same, is or is not known to the complainant, in any place whatsoever within the city or town in which such complaint is made, or upon any water adjacent thereto, or within five hundred yards of the boundaries thereof, which complaint shall state the facts and circumstances upon which such belief is founded, or such facts and circumstances shall be stated upon oath or affirmation of some other person, it shall be the duty of such magistrate, if he is satisfied that there is probable cause for said belief, forthwith to issue a warrant, directed in the same manner as criminal processes are now directed, commanding the officer, with proper assistance, forthwith diligently to search such place in the daytime, and to seize all intoxicating liquor found therein, which, from said complaint or other proof furnished, said magistrate shall be satisfied there is probable cause for believing is kept or deposited in violation of any provision of section first, together with the vessels in which the same is contained, and to store the same in some safe and convenient place, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided. If from such proof, the person so keeping or depositing said liquor, shall be made known to said magistrate, he shall issue a separate warrant for the arrest of such person, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act. But no warrant shall be issued under this act to search any dwelling-house in which, or a part of which, no tavern, store, grocery, business office, shop, boarding or victualing-house, or public room of any kind, is kept, unless the occupant thereof shall have been convicted, as herein provided, of having sold intoxicating liquor in his dwelling-house, or suffered it to be done, within one year next preceding the issue thereof. Every warrant so issued shall designate and describe the place to be searched.

SEC. 7. Whenever any liquor shall be seized under any provision of this act, it shall be the duty of the officer by whom such seizure is made, except in cases where the owner thereof shall have been arrested, forthwith to give written notice to the owner or his agent, if known, of the seizure of such liquor, which shall be described in such notice, as near as may be, and of the name of the magistrate by whom the warrant was issued, or in case of seizure under section twelfth, before whom the person arrested was carried, and the name and residence of such officer making such seizure, and the time of such seizure. Such notice shall be served by delivering it to the owner or his agent, personally, or by leaving the same at his last or usual place of residence, with a person of mature age, residing on the premises. If the owner or his agent cannot be found, and his place of residence is not known to the officer, such notice shall be served by delivering the same to any person of mature age, residing or being employed in the place in which such liquor was contained, or, if none such can be found, by posting the same in a conspicuous place, upon the outside of such place, and copies of such notice, containing also a description of the place in which such liquor was found, shall forthwith be conspicuously posted in at least two public places, within said city or town. Any person may, at any time, before forfeiture, present to the magistrate named in such notice, an affidavit or affirmation in writing, stating that such liquor, at the time of such seizure, was lawfully owned by him, or by some other person named by him, for whom he is agent; that he or such person had not become possessed thereof for the purpose of preventing its forfeiture, and that the same had not been kept contrary to the provisions of this act, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and also specifying the purpose for which, the place where, under which exception of section first the same was kept, and the facts particularly showing it to be within the exception; and thereupon the same proceedings before said magistrate shall be in all respects to be had, as are provided in section fifth.

Upon the trial of such claim, the [illegible] certificates of importation and proofs of marks on the casks or packages corresponding thereto, shall not be received as sufficient evidence, that the liquors contained in said casks or packages are those actually imported therein. The magistrate shall keep minutes of the proceedings, testimony and judgment upon all trials under this or section fifth, which shall be subscribed by him. He shall have power to issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to punish for non-attendance as witnesses or jurors, in the same manner as in civil actions before justices of the peace.

SEC. 8. Either the complainant or defendant may appeal to the Supreme Court at general term, from any judgment of any magistrate rendered under any provision of this act, by serving upon such magistrate, and the complainant or defendant, as the case may be, written notice thereof, specifying the grounds of appeal, within ten days after the rendering of such judgment. The decision of the Supreme Court shall be final, unless with the decision they shall file a certificate, that a Constitutional question is involved therein, in which case an appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals. The service of such notice shall be of no effect on behalf of the defendant, unless he shall at the same time deliver to the magistrate an undertaking to the people of the State of New-York, conditioned with one or more sureties, to be approved by such magistrate, that, if judgment be rendered against him upon such appeal in either Court to which the same may be taken, (which undertaking shall remain in full force and bind the parties thereto, until the final determination of such appeal, in any Court to which the same may be appealed, and no other undertaking shall be required,) and execution thereon be returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, they will pay the amount unsatisfied, and that the defendant shall not during the pendency of said appeal, violate any provision of this act, and that they will jointly and severally pay all fines, damages and costs to which he may be liable in consequence of any such violation. Upon the giving of such notice and undertaking, all further proceedings upon such judgment shall be stayed, until such appeal shall have been decided, or dismissed for want of prosecution, as hereinafter provided. No proceeding or judgment had or rendered under any provision of this act, shall be set aside or held void by reason of any technical errors or defects not affecting the merits; but the same may be amended without notice before or after the judgment, or upon appeal or review, or after judgment rendered upon appeal or review, when by such amendment substantial justice will be promoted. Any judgment or verdict rendered under any provision of this act against evidence, may be reversed upon appeal, as in civil actions. All appeals from judgments under this act, shall have the same precedence as other criminal causes, and may be moved out of their order at any time by either party.

SEC. 9. Whenever any appeal shall be taken according to the provisions of the last section, it shall be the duty of the magistrate, within five days thereafter, to file a return of the testimony and proceedings had before him upon the trial of such action, together with the notice of appeal and undertaking, if any, and his certificate that the same contains all the testimony and proceedings had before him on such trial, in the office of the County Clerk of the County in which the trial was had. After the filing of the papers as aforesaid, the same rules and proceedings shall in all respects govern the appeal to the final determination thereof, as are now provided in civil actions, except as hereinbefore modified; provided, nevertheless, if either the complainant or defendant cannot be found to be served with notice, as now provided, the same may be served by filing it with the County Clerk and attaching thereunto an affidavit showing the reasons for so doing. If the complainant, other than some one of the officers [illegible] to enter the complaint, shall fail to appear by himself or attorney and defend or prosecute any appeal brought under any provision of this act, or to apply to the District Attorney, as provided in section fifth, he shall be personally liable for the costs, and execution therefor may be issued against him as in civil actions. All executions issued upon the final determination of any appeal adversely to the defendant, to collect the judgment thereon, shall be in the name of the people of the State of New-York against the property and person. If any execution so issued shall be returned unsatisfied, in whole or in part, any person or persons having any interest in such judgment, may maintain an action in the name of the people of the State of New-York, upon the undertaking given upon the appeal, and recover therein the amount of his interest in such judgment, with costs.

SEC. 10. Whenever any liquor seized under any provision of this act, shall not be adjudged forfeited, the officer having the same in custody, shall restore it to the place where it was seized, but when it shall be adjudged forfeited, as provided in any section of this act, or whenever any trial shall have resulted adversely to the defendant, and the time for serving notice of appeal shall have elapsed and no notice and undertaking shall have been served, or the judgment appealed from shall have been finally decided adversely to the [illegible] trial was had, it shall be the duty of said magistrate forthwith to issue a warrant, directing that the liquor so seized and forfeited, be destroyed, and the officer to whom the same shall be delivered, shall forthwith proceed, in the presence of one of the magistrates, or of some other person to be designated in such warrant, and to be summoned by him, to execute the same, and such person shall join with the officer in making return by affidavit, of the time, place and manner of the execution of such warrant, and upon the receipt of said return, said magistrate shall order execution to issue to said officer, who shall proceed to sell the vessels which contained said liquor, and the proceeds of said sale shall be applied in like manner as provided by this act in other cases.

SEC. 11. Whenever complaint on oath or affirmation, in writing, which complaint shall state the facts and circumstances, upon which his belief is founded, shall be made before any magistrate, by any person, that he has just cause to suspect and believe, that any offence against any provision of this act has been committed, and that some other person or persons, named by him, has or have knowledge of the commission of such offence, such magistrate, if he thinks there is probable cause to believe that such offence has been committed, and that such person or persons has or have knowledge of the commission of such offence, shall forthwith issue a summons to the person or persons so named, commanding him or them to appear before him, at a place, and time not more than four days thereafter, to be designated in such summons, to testify in relation to such complaint. Such summons may be served in the same or an adjoining county, by any officer to whom the same shall be delivered, or by any other person, by stating the contents or delivering a copy thereof to the person or persons named therein, and at the same time showing him or them the original. If the person or persons so summoned shall fail to appear, the magistrate, upon the proof of the service of such summons, by the return of an officer, or the oath of any person, shall issue an attachment to compel their attendance for the purpose of giving such testimony, which attachment may be executed in any part of the State. The person so attached, may, unless some reasonable cause or excuse be shown by his own oath, or the oath of some other person, be punished by fine of not less than ten dollars, and in default of payment be may be committed to the same extent, as provided in the fourth section.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, under sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, or policeman, (and they are each hereby authorized to serve all processes to be issued by this act,) to arrest any person whom he shall see actually engaged in the commission of any offence in violation of the first section of this act, and to seize all liquor kept in violation of said section at the time and place of the commission of such offence, together with the vessels in which the same is contained, and forthwith to convey such person before any magistrate of the same city or town, to be dealt with according to law, and to store the liquor and vessels so seized in some safe and convenient place, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided. It shall be the duty of every officer by whom any arrest and seizure shall be made under this section, to make complaint on oath against the person or persons arrested, and to prosecute such complaint to judgment and execution. It shall be the duty of every such officer, whenever he shall see any person intoxicated in any public place, or disturbing the public peace and quiet, to apprehend such person, and take him before some magistrate, and if said magistrate shall deem him too much intoxicated to be examined, or to answer upon oath correctly, he shall direct said officer to keep him in some safe and convenient place, to be designated by said magistrate, until he shall become sober, and thereupon forthwith to take him before said magistrate, or if he cannot be found, before some other magistrate; and whenever any person shall appear or be brought before any magistrate, as provided in this or the preceding section, it shall be the duty of such magistrate to administer to such person an oath or affirmation, and to examine him for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offence has been committed against any provision of this act. If, upon such examination, it shall appear that any such offence has been committed, within the jurisdiction of such magistrate, it shall be his duty to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender and the search of his premises, as hereinbefore provided. If it shall appear that any such offence has been committed at any place beyond the jurisdiction of such magistrate, it shall be his duty to reduce such examination to writing, and forthwith to certify and send the same to any officer or magistrate, having jurisdiction of the offence charged, who shall thereupon proceed in relation to such complaint, in the same manner as if the same had been made before him. When it shall appear, upon said examination, that any offence has been committed, the witness or witnesses shall enter into a proper recognizance to appear and testify upon the trial or be detained until such trial shall be had. If any such witness shall refuse to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer any questions pertinent to such examination or trial, he shall be committed to the common jail, there to remain until he shall consent to be sworn or affirmed, or to disclose.

SEC. 13. All liquors seized under any provision of this act, except in cases where the owner thereof shall have been arrested, shall be kept stored for two weeks after service and posting of notices as required by section seventh, after which time, upon the proof of such service and posting by the return of the officer endorsed upon the warrant of search, or by other evidence to that effect, such liquor, together with the vessels in which the same were contained, shall be adjudged forfeited by the magistrate named in such notice, to whom such [illegible] shall have been found and seized in the possession of any person who shall have been convicted for violating any provision of the first section, and any liquor kept by any other person, shall, upon conviction of such person of such offence, be adjudged forfeited.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of every supervisor and superintendent of the poor, and overseer of the poor, and it shall be the right of every other person, whenever he shall have any knowledge or information, that any offence has been committed under any provision of this act, to make complaint or cause complaint to be made thereof, and to prosecute such complaint in the name of the people. In case any person, other than an officer shall not make out a *prima facie* case before the magistrate upon the trial of any complaint under the first section, the court shall render judgment against such person for the costs, and issue execution thereon, in the same manner as in civil actions before justices of the peace. One or more such offences may be charged in any complaint or warrant against the same person or persons, and shall be tried at the same time; and the person or persons charged shall be punished for each offence of which he or they shall be convicted as upon separate convictions; [illegible] all be considered as of the same degree. Whenever any fine imposed under any provision of this act shall be collected, one-half thereof shall be paid to the person or persons upon whose voluntary complaint the warrant was issued, other than an officer; and the other part to the Overseers of the Poor of the town in which the offence was committed, for the support of the poor; in cases where such Overseers are paid by the town, and where the poor are supported by the county, then to the treasurer of the county. But no person shall be convicted upon the testimony of any one complainant unsupported by other evidence, unless such complainant shall, before trial, waive his right to receive such part of the fine, in which case, and when the proceeding shall be instituted by any officer, the whole of such fine shall be paid to the Overseer.

SEC. 15. A certificate under the hand of any magistrate, stating any such offence charged against any person, and judgment thereon, shall be evidence in all courts and places, of the facts stated therein. But no such certificate shall be entitled to be read in evidence, in any other county than that in which such magistrate shall reside, unless there shall be annexed thereto a certificate under the hand and official seal of the clerk of the city or county where such magistrate resides, that such magistrate, at the time of such conviction, was duly qualified and acting as such magistrate, and that such clerk is well acquainted with the hand-writing of such magistrate and verily believes that the signature of such magistrate to such certificate is genuine.

SEC. 16. No person who shall have been convicted of any offence against any provision of this act, or who shall be engaged in the sale or keeping of intoxicating liquor, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be competent to act as a juror upon any trial for any provision of this act; and when information shall be communicated to the court that any person, summoned as a juror upon any such trial, has been so convicted, or is engaged in such unlawful sale or keeping, or is believed to have been so convicted or so engaged, it shall be the duty of the court to examine such person upon oath in relation thereto, and no answer that he may make shall be used against him in any action, civil or criminal, which may be commenced against him, under any provision of this act, except upon the trial of an indictment for perjury; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged as a juryman on such trial. No person shall maintain an action to recover the value or possession of any intoxicating liquor sold by him, or kept by him, or injured by any person, unless he shall prove that such liquor was sold according to the provisions of this act, or was lawfully kept and owned by him.

SEC. 17. Upon the trial of any complaint commenced under any provision of this act, proof of the sale of liquor shall be sufficient to sustain an averment of an unlawful sale, and proof of delivery shall be *prima facie* evidence of sale. No evidence shall be received in justification of such sale under the second section, unless the defendant in his plea or answer shall have averred such sale under said section, and shall have accompanied such plea or answer with an affidavit or affirmation that at the time of such sale he verily believed that the liquor sold was intended by the purchaser to be actually used in some other way, and [illegible], and not to be sold, disposed of, or given away, or used on the premises, or that such person was duly authorized to sell liquor as provided by the second section of this act, as the case may be, and also setting forth the circumstances of such sale and the reasons upon which such belief was founded.

SEC. 18. No person or corporation shall knowingly carry or transport any liquor within this State from any place within the United States, and no person shall knowingly deliver any liquor to any person or to any corporation, for the purpose of being so carried or transported, unless the name and place of business or residence of the person to whom the same is to be carried, together with the words "intoxicating liquor," are visibly and distinctly marked on the outside package in which the liquor is contained. But this section shall apply to the carrying of liquor in quantities of five gallons or less [illegible] County in which the same was sold, or within an adjoining County. Any person or corporation offending against any provision of this section shall be liable to a penalty of $50, to be sued for and recovered by and in the name of any person who shall first commence an action therefor.

SEC. 19. In any County in which there is, or hereafter may be a Penitentiary, the Court [illegible] this act, may, in its discretion, sentence and commit the person convicted to such Penitentiary, at hard labor, instead of the common jail of such County.

SEC. 20. Every public officer who shall neglect to perform any duty required of him by any section of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment, not exceeding one year, or both by fine and imprisonment; such conviction shall work a forfeiture of office in all cases except those of judicial officers. Any person who shall directly or indirectly oppose or resist any officer or any person called by him to aid in the execution of any duty under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less than $100, and by imprisonment not less than six months. The existing provisions of law relative to misdemeanors and offences, shall apply to offences created by this act, except where the same are inconsistent therewith.

SEC. 21. There shall be allowed and included in every judgment for costs for the following services rendered under the provisions of this act, the following fees which shall be audited and paid in the same manner as fees in other criminal cases, and whenever judgment shall be rendered for costs, there shall be included therein fees for such prospective services as shall be necessary to enforce such judgment; and when no fees are herein provided, the same fees as are now provided in criminal cases for similar services.

To any magistrate performing the following services:

For every warrant or summons of any kind, twenty-five cents.

For the trial of any claim, one dollar.

For a certificate of conviction, twenty-five cents.

For taking and certifying complaint to another magistrate, fifty cents.

To any sheriff or other officer performing the following services:

For serving summons for witnesses, for each person served, twenty-five cents.

For executing any warrant of search, or making any seizure without process, one dollar.

For conveying liquor seized to place of storage, fifty cents, besides expenses of labor, cartage and storage.

For executing warrant for destruction of forfeited liquor, besides actual expenses, one dollar.

For conveying certified complaint to any magistrate, fifty cents.

For every mile traveled more than one, in performing any of the above services, ten cents.

To the person, other than the complainant, summoned to witness the destruction of forfeited liquor, for witnessing such destruction, and joining with the officer in making proof thereof, one dollar.

To any Supervisor or Superintendent of the Poor, or Overseer of the Poor, two dollars for each day in which he is actually engaged in attending to any complaint or prosecution, and ten cents for each mile actually traveled.

SEC. 22. Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent the sale of cider, in quantities not less than twenty-eight gallons, but no cider so bought shall be drunk on the premises of the seller; and any such drinking, or a repurchase by the seller of a portion of the cider sold by him, shall subject him to the penalties provided in section third of this act. Nor shall this act be construed so as to prevent the manufacture of alcohol, or of wine from grapes grown by him, from keeping or selling such alcohol or wine to any person authorized by this act to sell the same. The term "intoxicating liquor," and "liquor," as used in this act, shall be construed to extend to, and include all alcoholic, distilled and malt liquors and liquors that can intoxicate, and all drugged liquors, and mixed liquors, part of which is alcohol distilled, or malt liquor.

SEC. 23. It shall be the duty of the presiding Judge of every Court of Oyer and Terminer, and of every Court of Sessions, specially to charge every Grand Jury to inquire into all violations of or offences under this act.

SEC. 24. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. But no suit commenced, or indictment found, before this act takes effect, shall in any manner be affected thereby.

SEC. 25. No license to sell liquor, except as herein provided, shall hereafter be granted. All liquor kept in violation of any provision or provisions of this act, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a public nuisance.

SEC. 26. This act shall take effect on the first day of May next, except section twenty-fifth, which shall take effect immediately.

LONG ISLAND.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Second District—Brooklyn.

Before Justices Brown, Strong and Rockwell.

Francis Sacer vs. Mary Pell and Others.—This was a suit commenced in 1848, to compel the specific performance of a contract to sell a farm in Westchester. In October of the year previous, the farm was sold at auction by E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York. The plaintiff was the purchaser.

Subsequently the counsel of the parties met to adjust the title, but were unable to agree. The purchaser's counsel then proposed to submit the questions discussed to other counsel, but the proposition was rejected. The plaintiff subsequently [illegible]

A bill was then filed to compel the defendant to perform the contract and give a title. The cause was argued on the 10th and 11th instant. F. B. [illegible] and F. Y. [illegible] for the plaintiff. W. Silliman and Samuel Lyon for the defendants.

THE WOOL CORRESPONDENCE.

General Wool and the Secretary of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The correspondence between Gen. Wool and the Secretary of War, published in the *Times* of the 9th inst., and apparently communicated specially to your paper from the Department, is accompanied by a comment from your correspondent, which appears to bear upon its face the stamp of originating in the same source, and is of such a remarkable character as to call for a brief reply. Such a reply on behalf of a wronged and gallant officer, who, even his enemies will admit, "has done the State some service,"—now absent on a distant and arduous duty, and no longer here to speak for himself,—is a requisition not of friendship, but of simple duty and justice.

An answer to the communication of a nameless and irresponsible correspondent could scarcely have been necessary, but in this case the communication has the importance attached to it of coming through the same private channel with, and covering the three-column letter of the Secretary of War, transmitted, it would appear, by telegraph, at the moment of its being sent into Congress, and before its actual publication at Washington. An answer to the misrepresentations of the correspondent is, therefore, an answer to the attack of the Secretary himself, and this, too, whether the commentary on the Secretary's letter so fulsomely laudatory to him, and so disparaging to General Wool, originated in the Department or not.

In the first place then, as to the piece of *secret* history your correspondent states:

"Before Gen. Wool went to the Pacific he entertained the suspicion—whether justly or not—that the President was jealous of him as a rival candidate for the Presidency; and I am not certain but this suspicion was extended so as to include the Secretary of War also. His appointment to the Department of the Pacific was deemed a sort of peace-offering, to satisfy the General that his suspicions were groundless. It appears that this arrangement did not altogether convince the General of his error. He went to California in a frame of mind likely to obscure his mental vision, and to give a disagreeable coloring to every administrative act towards him."

This is not only utterly without foundation, but has the appearance of being maliciously false. So far from the appointment being a "peace offering," or anything that could be in itself intrinsically desirable or gratifying to General Wool, it is a fact too well known to be disputed, that if his private feelings and wishes only had been consulted, no duty that could have been assigned to him, consistent with his rank and character, could have been more irksome and disagreeable. His friends not only whispered their disapproval, but even spoke openly against what they did not hesitate to call the *banishment* of General Wool to the distant frontiers of the Republic on the coasts of the Pacific. But these murmurs met no word of encouragement from him; on the contrary he accepted the command tendered him with alacrity and cheerfulness, because he considered that his duty to the service and the country required him to do so.

As to "the frame of mind" with which the General left for California, and his "jealousies" of the President and *the Secretary of War*, nothing can be more contemptibly insidious and untrue than the remarks and insinuations of your correspondent. The whole conduct and language of General Wool give the lie to them. I shall allude to but a single instance among a multitude, that might be mentioned, namely: his public declaration, voluntarily, and it may be added, generously made, at a public dinner given to him by his friends and neighbors of all political parties, in the city of Troy, on the eve of his departure for California.

On that occasion he remarked:

"Lest, however, in separating from you at my time of life, and going so far from all that I hold most dear, the motives which prompt my designation for the important command should be misunderstood and misconstrued, it is due to our illustrious President and Secretary of War to say, that in presenting the subject to me, no officer could have been treated with greater consideration, delicacy, and kindness. So much so, no matter what the sacrifice may be, I could not have said less than I did: that I would go with pleasure, and with the assurance and determination that neither the President, nor the people of the country should have cause to complain of my conduct while commander of the Pacific Department. It is also due to the President, as well as the Secretary of War, to say that I believe, if I had intimated the slightest objection to the command, they would not have urged it upon me."

And yet he who could thus, on the eve of his departure, with a soldier's frankness utter publicly language like this, (which it is well known he had constantly held in private conversation with his friends,) was secretly harboring jealousies against President Pierce and Secretary Davis, as "rival candidates for the Presidency!"

But it seems that General Wool was jealous of the influence of Col. Davis with Gen. Taylor in the Mexican campaigns; and that he "differed" with the Colonel on the occasion of the battle of Buena Vista. The modesty of the writer might have led him to add that the jealousy of the veteran of forty years in the service, whose name had even then become historical, extended to the superior military reputation and sagacity of the future Secretary of War. The conduct of Gen. Wool at Buena Vista needs no defence against the petty and stale calumny again trumped up by the Secretary's commentator and eulogist. His fame, on that occasion at least, is secure from such attacks, and belongs to his country and to history. What says Gen. Taylor, in his report of the battle:

"To his vigilance and arduous services before the action, and *his gallantry and activity on the field*, a large share of our success is justly to be attributed."

What says General Lane, the Marion of the army?

"Your exertions, as Second in Command, at the great and glorious battle of Buena Vista, moving to and fro in every part of the field, watching the movements of the enemy, exposed to danger almost every moment of the day, ordering and disposing of our forces in the best manner, to meet and repulse the enemy. By your exertions, coolness, and counsel, in gaining this victory, you have won laurels and a fame that will endure as long as the records of American history shall exist."

If Colonel Davis really "differed" from General Wool on that occasion, it is to be hoped that the difference was in opinion merely and not in conduct.

But General Wool, it seems, had the misfortune to have for his fellow-voyager ex-Senator Foote, the political rival and personal opponent of Secretary Davis in the State of Mississippi; and at a social dinner in California, the General had too much regard to his own dignity and to the decorum and proprieties of the occasion, to mingle in the Secretary's quarrels by administering an open "rebuke" to an invited guest who had held the highest official stations in the country, for presuming to express his own views upon political questions. Under the circumstances, it seems, General Wool was expected to "rebuke" the ex-Senator, although no such duty appears in his written instructions. He was expected, it seems, to leave the table or do some other act of rudeness towards those who had invited him, because of the indiscretion of a guest which neither they nor he were accountable for. This is rather more than even Young America expected from the impulsive zeal of Secretary Sickles at the famous Peabody dinner, where he found the President, as he thought, unexpectedly "insulted," and the American Minister, Mr. Buchanan, who failed on that occasion to "rebuke" the indignity sufficiently, must stand, according to this reasoning, without the shadow of excuse.

We come now to the real cause of the difficulty between the Secretary and General Wool. That cause is plainly apparent on the face of the correspondence, and especially of the long letter of the Secretary, upon which doubtless he felicitated himself with the idea that it would prove a perfect extinguisher of his adversary, in the manner of that very formidable and skillful pamphlet, which preceded him at the War Department, on a celebrated occasion which it is not necessary now to allude. And with this view the letter is hastily, and it seems to us prematurely paraded before the public, (for it bears date the 13th of December, 1854,) before it could have reached the hands of the person to whom it is addressed; so that if the mail should have been unfortunately robbed, it may become a question of law to be submitted to the Attorney General whether it really constitutes any part of the "correspondence" embraced in the terms of the resolution calling it out. Perhaps, however, the Secretary considered, it his "duty" to produce it, and that the interests of the country required its production, and we, therefore, waive all question as to the propriety and delicacy of publishing it as part of a "correspondence," before the eye of the person to whom it is addressed could by any possibility have rested upon it. The objection we take to the case made by the Secretary is upon its *merits*. His letter is not that triumphant vindication of the Department which it claims to be. It is a *felo de se*. Is it not plain to be seen upon the face of these papers, that the true point of the difficulty between the Commanding General and the head of the War Department is simply this: The General did precisely what his instructions called for, and the whole country expected at his hands—namely, he "prevented," to use his own language, "expeditions from being fitted out against Mexico." And this, it seems, was precisely what the Department did not wish him to do, although he had been led to believe, both by private conversation with the President and Secretary, as well as by his written instructions, that this was a prominent object of his command. General Wool states that Secretary Davis, in the conversation which preceded his appointment, referring to the importance of putting down the illegal expeditions forming against Mexico, remarked to him, that it was "a question of peace or war;" and that, so anxious was the President for him to set out to prevent these expeditions, lest there might be a rupture of our relations with Mexico, he fixed as early a day as the 5th of January for his departure. How does the Secretary meet this? By a denial! Not at all. The case, doubtless, admits of no denial; for General Wool, fortunately, took memoranda of the conversation. But he meets it with a little bit of legal quibbling, as follows:

"It is always a delicate matter to attempt to quote conversations from memory, and it is unnecessary to do so, when, as in this case, the conversations resulted in a correspondence which covered the whole subject. I shall not, therefore, follow your example in this, but rely on what *was written*, and refer to the correspondence in which you made known your views, and the Department defined your duties."

Exactly! In his legal proposition, Secretary Davis is clearly and undeniably right. No parol testimony to contradict, explain, or vary, the written instrument; and the argument is applied with the adroitness of a country lawyer in a cause depending in a County or Justice's Court. It is but fair, however, that he should be judged by his own technical rule, to which he seems unwilling to submit, for elsewhere he remarks before introducing the written record:

"Before citing those instructions, it may be well to remark that the intention of the Department might be gathered *as well from what was declined as from what was done.*"

Indeed! And he might have added that the "intention" was to be gathered from what was *not* said as well as from what was said. And yet this same logic, which would draw an "intention" from what was not done or said, refuses to admit that any intention, independent of the letter of instructions and correspondence, could be gathered from the specific declarations of both the President and the Secretary in regard to the object of a command which it is admitted left with Gen. Wool a large discretion.

Let us look, then, to the letter of the instructions:

"Among these will be the duty of maintaining our international obligations, by preventing unlawful expeditions against the territories of foreign powers."

This is tolerably plain, and not capable of being misunderstood. Gen. Wool carried it out according to the very letter by "preventing unlawful expeditions," &c., and nothing more, and had his hands full at that. But the instructions, it seems, were not designed to be interpreted by this plain and obvious construction. They were drawn with the adroitness and ingenuity of the special pleader, so as to be easily susceptible of a double meaning. The Secretary now points with a finger of exultation to a qualification—a *provided always*—in the sentence which immediately follows:

"Confidence is *felt* that you will, to the utmost of your ability, use all proper means to *detect* the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace, and will zealously *cooperate* with the civil authorities in maintaining the neutrality laws."

And in this, he now claims, consists the very pith and marrow of the instructions. Gen. Wool was not, therefore, commissioned to "prevent unlawful expeditions," as the very letter of the former sentence of his instructions prescribed; but only to act as a sort of Chief of Police in the Pacific—nay, even less than that—as a mere *informer*, in aid of the civil authorities in cases where they chose to exercise jurisdiction or authority. In other words, the Commanding General on the Pacific was commissioned by Secretary Davis, as the latter *now* understands it, to perform the duty of Gen. Taylor's bloodhounds in the Seminole war, not to "worry" the fillibusters, but only to find out where they were.

The Secretary is quite sure that Gen. Wool has given too much prominence to the suppression of unlawful expeditions in comparison with his other duties,—that is to say, the protection of citizens from the Indians, the establishment of forts, the collection of topographical information, &c.; and he has a very ingenious way of arguing in regard to the means whereby the General might have found out the relative importance of each of these duties;—not from the language and plain tenor of the instruction, but from its *length*. He says:

"As the question is as to the relative importance of these duties, it is to be remarked, that very nearly *the same space* is devoted to each, and all are enforced in about equally strong language."

A foot rule and pair of dividers would no doubt be very convenient instruments to measure the exact significance of instructions like these, and their relative importance; but as these instruments have not been heretofore much used for that purpose, the country will doubtless be disposed to view with lenience the "error" of General Wool in neglecting to call in the aid of such valuable auxiliaries.

General Wool very naturally supposed that Inspector-General Mansfield had been sent to relieve him of the arduous duties of traveling the vast regions of the Pacific, for the purpose of personally inspecting the posts under his command. But it seems that officer was charged with no such duty, and indeed was sent in the somewhat questionable capacity of an informer, or spy of the Department. So the Secretary very coolly states:

"Col. Mansfield was not sent to aid you in the performance of your duties, but to inspect your command, and report the condition of it to the Commanding General and the Department."

Indeed, it would seem that from the beginning, Gen. Wool has been subjected to the most mortifying annoyances from the Department. As to entertaining feelings of "jealousy" and "rivalry," he might if he chose, retort with stunning force upon his assailants. Even before he embarked for California he was "snubbed" by the Department and the President. He asked, for the better discharge of his duties in relation to the Indians, to have certain special powers, which had been conferred upon others in that command, conferred upon him and was refused. He requested, in order to be enabled to act more efficiently in putting down fillibustering expeditions, that the two companies at Fort Hamilton might accompany him, and it was denied. So, the Secretary himself concedes, in the warmth of his argument to prove that General Wool had mistaken his instructions in regard to "preventing unlawful expeditions." On that subject, he says:

"Special powers, such as you asked, had been given to several high military officers, by commission, under the hand of the President, countersigned by the Secretary of State. Such a commission had been given to your predecessor, General Hitchcock, and must be on record at your head-quarters, but no such commission was given you, and the two companies you thought it necessary should accompany you, if a certain course was to be adopted, were not sent forward."

The removal to Benicia—the commission to Col. Mansfield to "inspect" and "report" to the Department—the official condemnation of General Wool for not making the tour of the vast regions lying on the Pacific, although not embraced in the letter of his instructions—all seem to be parts of the same policy—a policy apparently shaped from the beginning to bring about a result which the Secretary supposed might justify him in the use of the sneering language addressed to General Wool, "If you have failed *to sustain the confidence reposed in you*, it would seem to be cause for regret rather than complaint."

There are various other points of the Honorable Secretary's letter which we should have been glad to notice, but have already extended these remarks beyond what was originally intended. Gen. Wool is not here to speak for himself, but he has troops of friends to whom his reputation and fame are dear, and who will not suffer his character to be traduced with impunity. If this issue is to be forced upon him—if the veteran, whose locks have become blanched by a service of nearly half a century, and who was facing the enemy in the field when the mushroom Generals who now assume to sit in judgment upon him were in their nurses' arms, is to be driven to the wall—let it at once be known. Against such assaults he will be defended, not by one feeble pen alone, but by the voices of hundreds of thousands of the free citizens of his native State, and of the whole country.

AMICUS.

RIOTS RENEWED.

Destruction of the Railroad Bridges and Track in Erie and Harbor Creek.

THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY MOBBED.

From the Erie Constitution.

The 8th of January, 1815, was a glorious day for New-Orleans and for our country; its fortieth anniversary has been an infamous day for the citizens of Erie city and county. By the acts of a mob of citizens they have been steeped in disgrace, and it becomes our disagreeable duty to make the shameful record. Without law, or the shadow of law or authority, one railroad bridge was cut down, another burned to the ground, and the track torn up from several of the streets in Erie, and a quarter of a mile of track destroyed and a bridge burnt in Harbor Creek. The railroad companies have been injured, immediately, to the amount of several thousand dollars; the commercial and producing community will suffer to the amount of millions. But we proceed to the history of the disgraceful proceedings as they occurred.

For several weeks past those whose proper work it is to stir up the evil passions of the community, and urge to their gratification, have been busily engaged in their vocation. Meetings were held in the Court-House, and inflammatory speeches made. Emissaries were sent through the county to arouse the people, and to distribute handbills printed at the office of the *Gazette*, calling upon them to assemble for the celebration of "the Victory of New-Orleans" "in the city of Erie." A similar notice was printed in the *Gazette*, although a Whig paper, and never before known, in the person of any of its editors or attachés, or any of their relations, to encourage or participate in the celebration of Old Hickory's great battles. But extraordinary occasions justify extraordinary occurrences, and extenuate extraordinary acts; and all these efforts were made for the purpose of getting out the whole force of the county, to give *éclat* to, and participate in, the destruction of the Erie and Northeast Railroad.

The forenoon of Monday the 8th passed rather quietly. People gathered on the corners, in the neighborhood of hotels, and at the Dépôt. Some who expected to distinguish themselves in the day's deluge began to get themselves drunk at an early hour. About 11 o'clock the four German artillery companies paraded on State-street, in front of the Market-house, and fired a salute, ostensibly in honor of the day. This demonstration had the effect to collect the crowd more compactly together; but the absence of music—through some strange oversight of the secret managers—detracted both from the number and gratification of the multitude.

By this time a good many people from the country, principally from the immediate neighborhood, had come in. It would be a large estimate to put the number from the whole county, exclusive of the city, who were present at any time during the day, at more than five or six hundred, although certain of the ardent originators and instigators of the day's outrages expressed a confidence that there would be at least *twenty-five thousand* present.

The salute having been fired, the serious looking German Captains, mounted on their staid steeds, and each accompanied by his solemn company—four horses ahead, five soldiers behind, and the cannon in their midst—took up their line of march, with a very funereal movement, in the direction of the Railroad Dépôt. The boys and general rabble, who had watched their movements and heard their noises with truly commendable patience and apparent interest, thinking the time for bridge-ripping had at last come, poured along the sidewalks, towards the same quarter with uproarious and obstreperous delight. Unmistakable disappointment and chagrin clouded their faces when they saw the military chieftains march their companies, "dogs of war" and all, right on past the dépôt, and to a hotel plentifully supplied with lager bier and other creature comforts, beyond.

Noon came. The clock struck its twelve solemn strokes. But the little flirt in the steeple of the old Court House took up the note and rang a merrier peal. And then, immediately, came the ding-ding, ding-ding, which always tells of mischief doing or to be done. At its sound, the crowd began to stream down in the same disorderly and obstreperous manner they had streamed up the street. The Court-House was soon filled with the motley crowd—about one-half boys, one-tenth "b'hoys" and most of the remainder Germans.

The crowd were addressed by Elijah Babbitt, Esq., and other gentlemen, who all deprecated the outrages contemplated, and urged the people to consult prudence and policy, and let the railroad track alone. Mr. Babbitt also read a letter from Judge Thompson, who is now at Harrisburg, to somewhat the same purport as his own remarks. The Judge said that if the people would only abstain from violence, in a very few weeks they would, through the action of the Legislature, "lick the boots off the Railroad Company,"—or some equivalent expression that conveyed the idea of the almost total annihilation of that ill-starred Corporation. But the speeches and the letter-reading were of little avail. A resolution not to destroy the railroad bridges and track was declared adopted, though the *Noes* were both numerous and vociferous.

The meeting adjourned. The motley mass poured out into the street, and the hope was entertained that they would follow the good advice that had been given them and disperse to their homes. But a large portion of them had not come together for that purpose. Their organ of destructiveness had been aroused by previous rail-ripping speeches, appeals and newspaper articles, and it was not to be soothed down by a few words of peace at the last moment. They had been called together to celebrate the "Victory of New-Orleans." They knew what that call meant as well as those who issued it—to tear down Railroad bridges and rip up Railroad track—and they were not to be deprived of their prey. And they had as little opportunity as disposition to reflect; for scarcely had the crowd reached the street when a German by the name of Benson, the editor of the *Unsere Welt* newspaper, mounted some elevated object by the Market House and commenced an inflammatory speech to *his* fellow citizens. He had told his readers, in his last paper, that the Supreme Court had been *bribed* to make their last decree, extending the time allowed the Railroad Company in which to make the alterations in their Road. This, we presume, constituted the text of his speech. It was, apparently, very violent and denunciatory, and filled, we understand, with the most exciting and inflammatory appeals to his German listeners. He spoke but a few minutes, when, shouting to the crowd and calling upon them to follow him, he started towards the Railroad. The mob poured after, yelling and cheering him on. No Policemen, either "special" or regular, were present; and the Mayor and Councils, although at their last meeting they had refused to pass a resolution authorizing the destruction of the bridges and track, yet took no measures and made no effort to restrain the mob or protect the Railroad from their depredations. As far as the city authorities were concerned, they were left free to follow their own wild will.

When the excited and elbowing crowd reached State-street bridge, they were met by Sheriff Vincent, who, as the highest peace officer of the County, addressed them, and commanded them to desist and disperse. But they spurned him, laughed and hooted in his face and pressed on. Alone, unsupported by police or posse, he was powerless against the indignation and lawlessness of the mob, and retired.

The crowd rushed on to the middle of the bridge, and a dozen or so of irresponsible rowdies went to work with crow-bars and axes; but the large mass of them, with all their excitement and apparent frenzy, chose to be lookers on, although cheered on by the intelligence, just received, that the "rippers" had carried the day in Harbor Creek, against the influence and counsels of all the sober and reflecting portion of the citizens and had torn up the track and were proceeding to plow and grade down the road.

The work of destruction progressed very slowly. The mob still held back, having the will but not the nerve to proceed. Two German women brought each a bundle of straw and placing them at the base of one of the bents set them on fire. The fire burned slowly, and after nightfall was put out by Mr. McSparren, who owns the City Mills that stands near the end of the bridge, several persons volunteering to assist him. The fire companies seemed to consider the conflagration as out of their jurisdiction. French-street bridge was also set on fire, and burned to the ground.

About 3 o'clock the Sheriff concluded to make another effort to disperse the mob and save the road from further injury, and endeavored to persuade Mayor King to accompany him, and to cooperate with him and support his efforts. But that functionary neglected to go. The Sheriff went again alone to the scene of action, and started out upon the bridge. The crowd spied him and began to hem in and follow him. A friend went to him and advised him not to attempt to do anything. After a brief parley, and seeing how utterly useless his single efforts would be to quell the mob, he turned back again. But by this time the spirit of mischief and violence had got thoroughly aroused in the breasts of the rioters. Even the "rippers" quit their work, and the whole stream of boys, rowdies, nondescripts, &c., set in after him. With great difficulty, and with the aid of two or three friends, he made his way through and with the hooting, shouting, straining and crazy mass of perhaps 1,500 persons, to a saloon near the Depot House.

He entered this in the expectation that the crowd having lost sight of him, would disperse. But their blood was up, and the beer and whisky were in their brains, and they were not to be cheated of their victim so easily. They surrounded the house, pressed in at the doors, climbed up at the windows, howling and conducting themselves generally like maniacs or devils let loose for a season. At length the Sheriff, seeing no probability of a cessation of these riotous and fiendish proceedings, came out and started down the street, a half a dozen of friends volunteering their protection. At sight of him the excitement and violence of the mob broke forth anew, and they pursued and pressed upon the party, hurling stones, brickbats and eggs. A stone, thrown by one of the miscreants, struck Judge Miles, an old and respectable citizen of Girard, and a Judge of the Court, who was walking behind the Sheriff, injuring him very severely. At length the Sheriff and his party, fearing, from the pertinacity and apparent fury of the mob, that some really serious injury would be done them, took refuge in a private house. The rioters came pouring up, and immediately besieged the house. They pressed around it, and seemed determined to effect an entrance. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Babbitt and other gentlemen, mounted the steps and addressed the crowd, urging them to disperse, and appealing to their sense of honor and their respect for the law and its officers. But they appealed in vain, for none of that kind of thing could be found in the breasts of the mob. Ribaldry and derision were the only response they received. At length—at the end of an hour perhaps from the commencement of the siege—Mayor King arrived at the scene of action, and at his request the rioters left, returning to finish up the depredations they had commenced upon the railroad.

Darkness gathered down upon the scene, but the executive committee of the mob worked away. The rails were taken up at the crossings of the various streets in the eastern part of the city, and the bed of the road graded down. The destruction of State-street bridge is not so complete as it was last Winter, but it is impassable. The injury done at other points is equally as extensive as then.

And now we have but a word to say in explanation of these outrages. They were committed without the approval and contrary to the advice of all the better and more intelligent portion of community. None participated in or positively advised them but irresponsible rowdies and blackguards. Others, whom we will not designate by terms *quite* so harsh, connived at them. Among these were several members of the City Councils, the Mayor, and the editors of the *Gazette*. Had the latter not published the handbill and advertisements that they did, already alluded to, the railroad track would not have been disturbed. Had Mayor King used the influence he possessed with the mob, to stop their proceedings, they would have desisted. Had the city authorities provided an efficient police, destruction of the property would have been prevented. And thus this new disgrace has been brought upon us through neglect of duty in our officers, connivance on the part of men who still have some influence for evil on the Railroad question, and the madness of the mob spirit that has grown so ungovernable among us, and in opposition to the wishes and in spite of the earnest efforts of all persons of sense, reflection and character in the community.

In Harbor Creek, as we learn, the track was torn up under somewhat the same circumstances, and by the same kind of instrumentality as here. The people assembled in large numbers in the morning, and after talking the matter over, a resolution was adopted, by a very large majority, not to destroy the track. But a few were still disposed to be riotous, and they incited others by inflammatory remarks; and at length an insignificant but excited mob, without the shadow of authority from any quarter, mustered the wicked courage to commence and accomplish the work of destruction. The good sense and advice of nearly the whole community was against them.

These depredations of course work an effectual "break" in the road—seven miles in length—the old "Isthmus" cent reëstablished. Freight transportation, for the present, is suspended. One passenger train will be run each way, daily, and but one. The passage round the "breaks" will be accomplished in carriages, and made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

The Railroad Outrages at Erie.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.

Erie, Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

The men of Harbor Creek met early in the morning, and gave evident signs of a mob spirit. An hour before noon, they got ready for their work, and did it up thoroughly. Sheriff Vincent was driven off, and near a mile of rail removed, the bridge destroyed, and the road torn up.

At Erie, the rioters met early in the morning, round the Court-house, and were harangued by a Dutchman. He spoke broken English for a while, and then broke out in his native tongue.

"I'll give you a little Deutsche," said he; but he ended his speech with "down mit the bridge, by Gott." A hurrah for the bridge was given, and off the mob started for it.

This was about 1 P. M. They reached State-street Bridge, which is about 100 feet long, and here Sheriff Vincent met them.

Just then—say 2 P. M.—a courier rode up from Harbor Creek with the news. Shubr Smith took off his hat and shouted, "Hurrah for Harbor Creek—they have done it up good." The Dutchmen shouted, "The Harbor Creek boys are the boys—the boys of Erie are tam'd cowards. Down goes de dam bridge." And then the work of destruction began.

This was about 2½ P. M., and at this hour two Dutchmen were on the bridge with crowbars. Sheriff Vincent, half scared, ordered them to desist; they hesitated for a few minutes, but one of the Dutchmen plied his crowbar to a rail, and was so drunk that in attempting to rip it up he pitched some twenty feet into the creek below.

Sheriff Vincent then left. Immediately Guy McGar and others went to work tearing up and destroying the track and bridge.

Sheriff Vincent, in about half or three quarters of an hour after 2½ returned, and walked over to the end of the bridge, and took out a proclamation and began to read it.

The mob crowded him on, and drove him into the Key Stone Saloon, a small doggery; there they kept him for half an hour, the building being surrounded by over 100 persons. Officers Loomis and Hunter got him out to take him home, and walked on each side of him—while Judge Miles was in the rear endeavoring to keep the crowd back. Here stones, eggs, brickbats, snow-balls and clubs fell thick and fast around the "officials"—the party reached a large brick house, and was compelled to take refuge in it—the mob stoned them as they entered, and surrounded the house, and kept "the party" there near an hour. Mayor King then appeared for the first time. He waved his hand to the crowd and said, "You must disperse and go away;" he took the Sheriff home, and the crowd went back to the bridge and commenced operations there again.

About this time, say 4 P. M., a company of fantastics, rouged, masked with false whiskers, and drunk, appeared, headed by a dwarf, who beat the drum and a "tall feller," who played the fife. They marched round the crowd, shouting "spies," "rotten eggs," &c.

Meanwhile up went the rails and down went the whisky. Over plunged the iron into the creek, and out shouted the rioters. Slowly they worked—and hard—and by 5 P. M. the bridge was stripped, and the timbers set on fire, amid the drunken brawlings of as low a set of men as could be gathered together.

Then the rioters marched to the French-street bridge—60 feet long. Here they had recruits and worked more rapidly. Rails and timbers were torn up, and pitched down the embankment. Then the torch was applied to the timbers. By 6 P. M. the work of destruction was done.

The mob numbered not over 600, women and all. They were of the lowest class, the majority of them drunk. Indeed it was a shocking sight to see the brutality and debauchery displayed by these lawless beings.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.

Erie, Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

At 12 o'clock a meeting was held at the Court-house, composed ostensibly of the citizens of Erie; but a more loaferish, irresponsible set of men and boys I never saw together. Speeches were made by several, and of an inflammatory character, but all in favor—so they said—of postponing the tearing up the track for three weeks; and then, in the closing language of one of their orators, named Smith, "if the Railroad Company did not remove it, they would tear it from h—l to Virginia." The Native American party of the crowd seemed disposed to favor the proposition of postponement, but the foreigners, most of whom were Dutch, were in favor of taking up the tracks; and on leaving the Court-House, the crowd were harangued in Dutch, and immediately a Dutch yell arose, and a rush was made for the railroad. Only two or three persons were actively engaged at first in taking up the track, but a large number of Dutch [illegible] them on.

Mr. G. Vincent, the Sheriff, immediately appeared and requested to be heard, but his voice was drowned by a Dutch yell. He continued his efforts for an hour to restrain these men from their depredations, but being entirely unsupported by the people of Erie or the county, he was only hooted at; and finally, on attempting to arrest one of these leaders, he was turned upon by the whole mob, and, to preserve his life, was compelled to run. He took refuge in a grocery near, but was soon compelled to leave this place and run for the city; the mob followed him with stones and missiles, when he was compelled to take refuge in the first dwelling-house he came to. He was hit several times, and must have been severely injured.

The whole was done by foreigners. I think there was not a Native American on the bridge. The principal citizens of Erie were not in sight—if they had been, or if there had been fifty leading citizens of Erie or Erie county present, they could easily have overawed the crowd.

NEW-YORK CITY.

HISTORICAL LECTURES.

The World's Indebtedness to the Church.

The second of the series of lectures by Rev. Ambrose Manahan, D. D., on the "Historical Evidences of the World's Indebtedness to the Church," was delivered on Thursday night, in the lecture room of the Clinton Hall, Astor-place, before a numerous and respectable audience. The Reverend lecturer, on making his appearance, was heartily applauded. He set out by describing in a summary but comprehensive way, the character and results of the irruptions of the barbarian hordes when the political power of Rome had entered on a state of rapid and hopeless decline. He traced the ultimate consequences of these invasions as exhibited in their effects on society, on literature, science and the arts. The great moral and intellectual features that distinguished the leading monarchies and states of the world as they existed in the three or four centuries that are generally regarded as forming the close of ancient history, were dwelt on with marked ability, and so eloquently as to elicit repeated applause. The influence of the diffusion of Christian spirit and principles, as controlled and directed by the Church, in opposing barbarism and infidelity, in promoting civilization, and in eliciting from the social conflicts and disorganization of the time a higher, truer, and more perfect social system than had ever been known before, were treated of at length, and discussed in a style at once scholarly and impartial. He then spoke of the conservative power of the Church, of her humanizing tendencies, of the care with which among her servants she fostered a love of learning when all the world beside was swallowed up in discord and dissension, of the position which Ireland at that time occupied as the seat of learning and literature, and Christian sanctity, and of the benificent results to society and to the cause of human improvement, of the crusades and of pilgrimages—two movements which owed all their strength and power and happy influence to the Church. The collision of the various national sentiments, interests, and characteristics, their subsequent harmonization under the action of the Church, and the development therefrom of the different states and forms of government as seen in the history of modern Europe, were taken up in conclusion, and afforded material for extended comment and illustration.

A Development.

Yorkville has been made the scene of a peculiar occurrence, involving the credit of parties in good standing. Some ten days or two weeks since, at an early hour in the morning, a Policeman of the Twelfth District, while patroling his beat near Yorkville, was accosted by a gentleman, who requested him to accompany him to his residence, and investigate the circumstances of a burglary which he said had been that night committed. He added that his house had been entered, and there had been stolen therefrom his wife's dresses, some spoons, and other articles. An examination of the premises revealed no evidences of violence, which was accounted for by the statement that the doors were sometimes left carelessly open all night. The Police of the District were put on search for the perpetrator of the robbery, and the recovery of the property, without success; but a day or two subsequently the complainant informed the Police that the investigation might be discontinued, as some family difficulties had convinced him that some member of his household knew of the whereabouts of the missing articles. There, accordingly, the matter dropped. Days passed. Subsequent events proved that the missing articles would give evidence seriously compromising the character of the complainant's wife. Those taken consisted of notes, letters, a miniature, &c., and these, by some mysterious means, fell into the hands of the husband. A day or two since, he stated to his wife that he had business in New-Jersey which would detain him over night; but his journey had no further extent than to a friend's house next door, where a strict watch was kept upon his residence. In the evening a young gentleman was seen to enter; the doors were closed, lights were extinguished, and everything evidently made comfortable. The friend of the injured husband, after obtaining legal advice, now made application to the Police for the arrest of a burglar of another sort, and the party made a descent upon the premises. The house was entered silently, and the lady and our visitor were discovered in close proximity. The arrest was made, but the lady was cool,—remarking "Well, you've got him, what are you going to do about it?"

On being interrogated at the Station-house, the Lothario gave a fictitious name and residence, but he is understood to be a merchant doing business in Fulton-street, who has been living separate from his wife for some time past. He was locked up for the night, after his effects had been taken in charge by the officers, and the next morning was placed in custody of the Sheriff. After an examination by the Magistrate, the offender was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, which, at the latest information, had not been procured.

The lady is said to be the mother of two or three fine children.

Match at Chess.

The first game of the New-York Chess Club was recently played between two strong players. The first winner of five games wins the match. Lovers of the game will find amusement in tracing the moves in the score:

	White, (Mr. L.)	Black, (Mr. P.)
	1. p to K 4.	p to K 4.
	2. K kt. to b 3.	Queen's kt. to b 3.
	3. K b to Q kt. 5.	K b to Q b 4.
	4. p to Q b 3.	Q to K b 3.
	5. Castles.	K kt. to K 2.
	6. p to Q 4.	K p takes p.
	7. Q b to K kt. 5.	Q to K kt. 3.
	8. Q b takes K kt.	kt. takes Q b.
	9. Q b p takes p.	b to Q kt. 3.
	10. Q kt. to b 3	p to Q b 3.
(1)	11. b to Q b 4.	p to Q 3.
	12. Q to her 3d.	Q b to K kt. 5.
	13. p to Q 5.	Castles K's. side.
	14. K kt. to K R 4.	Q to K R 4.
	15. Q to K kt. 3	K to R sq.
	16. p to K R 3.	b to his square.
	17. K to R sq.	K b to Q b 4.
	18. p to K b 4.	p to K b 4.
	19. p to K 5.	Q p takes K p.
	20. p takes K p.	p takes Q p.
	21. Q kt. takes p.	kt. takes Q kt.
	22. b takes kt.	K b to K 2.
	23. kt. to b 3.	p to K b 5.
	24. Q to K b 2.	b to Q 3.
(2)	25. b takes Q kt. p.	Q R to Q kt. sq.
	26. Q takes Q R p.	p to K kt. 6. (3)
	27. b to Q b 5.	b takes b.
	28. Q takes K b.	b takes K R p.
(3)	29. Q takes K kt. p.	b takes K kt. p, double check.
	30. K takes b.	K R to K kt. sq.
	31. Q takes K R.	K takes Q.

And White resigned.

Hyer Arrested for Gambling.

On Thursday afternoon Officer Webb and Sergeant Smith of the lower Police Court, arrested Tom Hyer and another man named Moses Haimer, on a charge of keeping a gambling house at No. 3 Park-place, where the complainant, Adolphus Behrendt, lost various sums during the past five months, amounting in the aggregate to $1,650. The affidavit of complainant states that he arrived in this country in September last, and while boarding at the Shakespeare Hotel, he became sick. While there he was visited by a young man, who interested himself very much in his behalf, and assiduously attended upon him during his convalescence. When he got better he was taken round to see the City, and among other places this alleged gambling place of Hyer's, where he lost as much as $1,650 as above. Justice Osborne held them for examination. The examination of the case was concluded last night. The accused were each held to bail in the sum of $1,500. The bondsman for Hyer, was Richard H. Platt, of No. 399 Broome-street; that of Haimer's was J. Kelly, of Washington Market. The accused were then dismissed from custody.

THE TABLES TURNED.

A young man named Adolphus Behrendt was arrested by Officer Rae, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having been the receiver of a lot of cigar-cases and pocket-books, stolen from the store of Clason Newman, No. 197 Broadway. The property was found in the possession of the accused, who is the same individual that made the complaint against Thos. Hyer and Moses Haimer, for gambling, reported in yesterday's paper. He was committed for examination by Justice Connolly.

Chamber of Commerce.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a memorial, to be presented to the State Legislature during its present session, upon the subject of the repeal of the usury laws.

P. Perit, Esq., President, occupied the Chair.

Mr. Barstow, Chairman of the Committee, read the memorial prepared. It was a brief paper, embodying in concise form, the leading reasons urging a repeal of the present usury laws advanced in prior memorials.

On a motion for adoption, Mr. Baldwin suggested that inasmuch as a large number of the Legislature were farmers, and as the impression among farmers was generally prevalent that an entire removal of usury restrictions would distress farmers whose farms were mortgaged, he thought effort, detailed and minute if necessary, should be made in the memorial to do away with this impression. He hoped, therefore, the memorial would be recommitted with instruction to revise in the respect mentioned. Otherwise the Chamber might count on a defeat of the measure.

Mr. Barstow admitted the expediency of the suggestion. He said he was fortunately provided with the name, date, &c., of parties who had paid *seventeen* per cent. on bond and mortgage, effected by a circuitous evasion in giving what are called *pro formâ* deeds.

The memorial, on motion, was recommitted, and the Committee instructed to report the same, with corrections, at a special meeting of the Chamber to be held on Thursday next.

Meeting of the Bar To-Day.

An advertisement this morning will call attention to the meeting of Members of the Bar, called for the purpose of adopting suitable testimonials of respect to the memory of Edward Sandford, Abner Benedict and Henry A. Brady, Esqs., who were among the lost of the *Arctic*. Three months having now elapsed without the receipt of further tidings, the friends of these gentlemen are reluctantly compelled to abandon all hope of their safety, and a public testimonial to their worth is all that remains. The meeting will be of an exceedingly interesting character. The Bar of New-York and Brooklyn will unite in the ceremonies proper to the occasion.

Corporation Doings.

The Councilmen sat last evening. The chief matter before the Board was a Memorial from the Workingmen,—published elsewhere. A resolution was offered, directing the Corporation Counsel to report upon the right of way of Harlem Bridge. The subject of the emigration of Foreign Criminals and Paupers was referred to a Select Committee of three. The Corporation Counsel was directed to apply to the Legislature for a grant of power for the purchase of land for a Public Market.

Sunday School Jubilee.

The fourteenth Anniversary of the Sunday School connected with Dr. Armitage's Church, in Norfolk-street, was held on Thursday evening. The platform was occupied by about six hundred children—the girls dressed in white and crowned with wreaths of flowers. Banners were suspended from the walls and over the pulpit.

Juvenile Asylum.

The annual election of officers of the New-York Juvenile Asylum was held on Wednesday at Room No. 20 Bible House, when the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. R. Wetmore.
Vice Presidents—Benj. F. Butler, Peter Cooper.
Secretary—Solomon Jenner.
Treasurer—Joseph B. Collins.

Daring Highway Robbery.

A man named William Worth was knocked down between 10 and 11 o'clock, near Forty-second-street and Third-avenue, Thursday evening, and robbed of $45 in money, and a new overcoat worth $25. Mr. Worth says he belongs to Morrisania and was about going up in the cars, when he was attacked by five men, knocked down and kicked till insensible. The robbers have not yet been arrested.

New Police Justice.

Gov. Clark has appointed Mr. Charles E. Birdsall Police Justice, in place of Judge Stuart, resigned. Mr. B. will occupy the position until the 1st of next January, when the Justice chosen at the next election will fill the vacancy.

Dancing for the Relief of the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We have been surprised at the proposal "for a public ball for the relief of the poor." In the midst of our civilization, and the many advantages we enjoy, we did not expect this means would be resorted to—so singularly inappropriate at this time. Large sums of money will doubtless change hands and circulate, but not perhaps into the right channels, and after much necessary delay. There have been this season many instances of noble charity and self-sacrificing benevolence—much known and more unknown, except by those whose chilled blood has been made to circulate through the veins by the timely gift of food, fire and clothing. In view of these silent and noiseless almoners, we had supposed that a suggestion for an attempt to aid the poor by receiving an equivalent in amusement would be frowned down by our mothers as a blight upon the moral sensibility of their daughters, who were just receiving a new and beautiful, though sad, lesson at this solemn season, when death, in its most appalling and ghastly form, is stalking around the dwellings of our fellow-citizens, and entering their comfortless homes in the form of suicide and starvation.

We do not frown upon places of amusement; they are necessary; they are pleasant; they are often profitable; but we do object to this mode of relieving ghastly poverty.

It will be said, "Are you going to the ball for the relief of the poor?" "Oh, yes," is the ready answer; "how charming! I would waltz all night for the dying poor,"—or in other words, for so many dollars' worth of waltzing, we will help the poor with all our heart and soul. Thus the public proposes to eat and drink and dance for the widow of the one who has committed suicide in insane despair, and for the mothers of the children who have died of starvation.

What privileges we enjoy in this nineteenth century! We have observed amongst that class of people who have not been so fortunate as to have their sensibilities cultivated, advertisements for balls to assist the widows of friends who the day before they had laid in the grave; but we hoped that the self-sacrificing gift, the gift without the equivalent of frivolity and gayety, would be bestowed by our citizens in quiet sympathy. This dark hour might, perhaps, have been averted, if every one would justly lay by a sum in proportion to their means, to create a reserved fund for the days of pestilence and famine.

A BOLD STROKE FOR A WIFE.

MY COURTSHIP AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. By HENRY WIKOFF. 1 vol. [illegible]

Upon the title-page of this book is the brief motto: [illegible]

Mr. Wikoff might have quoted one which would have better [illegible] the story of his authorship; for example, that [illegible] from the old song:

"[illegible] was to dissemble your love,
But why did you kick me down stairs?"

My Courtship has a heroine and a hero. The lady, who was "fair and forty," at the time when the persecution took place, resides in London, is rich, and answers to the name of Miss GAMBLE. The man is commonly called "Chevalier" WIKOFF, well known in this City in former days as the familiar friend of the notorious FANNY ELSSLER, a danseuse, who was paragraphed with us as "The divine FANNY," but was hissed off the Parisian stage as "[illegible]." At a more recent period he set up a newspaper of his own, specially directed against the head of our "Satanic" press. He is well known, in many ways, and possesses a fair share of ordinary ability. One person only thinks that "the Chevalier" has sufficient genius to set the Hudson on fire, and that solitary individual is HENRY WIKOFF. No doubt he is a "clever" man, but, in the instance which he most complacently chronicles, he succeeded only—in taking in himself!

The plot of *My Courtship* is remarkably simple. The middle-aged hero, who gives us this fragment of autobiography, is terribly long-winded—as diffuse in dialogue as DUMAS, but reminding us of that author in nothing else. He was tried, convicted, and imprisoned at Genoa, for the abduction of Miss GAMBLE, and for having dangerous weapons in his possession. The President of the Court gave a history, in little, of the case, so correct, when compared with Mr. WIKOFF's own details, that we shall give it in full, to show what was done, and what intended. It runs thus:

Whereas, at the end of the year 1835 the accused HENRY WIKOFF, having made the acquaintance of Miss JANE C. GAMBLE, conceived an affection for her, but without result, he having left her in 1840;

That, in the interval which elapsed between this period and 1851, Miss GAMBLE having inherited a large fortune, was revisited by the accused, who, feeling his former impressions deepened, spoke to her of his attachment, and solicited her hand in marriage;

That, Miss GAMBLE rejected his offer, which did not silence the said HENRY WIKOFF, who began following her about through France and Switzerland, where he succeeded in securing a promise of marriage from Miss GAMBLE, to which was annexed the condition of obtaining the consent of Mr. BATES, of London;

That, so far from Mr. BATES giving his consent to the marriage, he made known his opposition to Miss GAMBLE;

That, Miss GAMBLE then exhorted Mr. WIKOFF to desist from his pursuit;

That, in spite of her explicit refusals, Mr. WIKOFF formed the resolution to get possession of Miss GAMBLE;

That, for this purpose, he corrupted her courier, LOUIS VARNOD;

That, he made an attempt to get an interview with Miss GAMBLE, at Turin, by passing himself off as a Mrs. AUSTIN, but failed;

That, he made a second attempt at Genoa, which succeeded;

That, during Miss GAMBLE's stay in his apartment, he employed menaces to force her to marry him, or pass the night there;

That, to escape these alternatives, she wrote, under the dictation of Mr. WIKOFF, a promise of marriage;

That, after this, the attendant of Miss GAMBLE arrived, and she desired her to come to her;

That, after the arrival of her attendant, Miss GAMBLE became composed, and partook of refreshments;

That, on Miss GAMBLE leaving the apartment of Mr. WIKOFF, she accompanied him to the "Iron Crown" Hotel, from whence they afterwards returned to their respective hotels;

That, notwithstanding the judgment of the Session of Accusation of December 24, 1851, there is sufficient to prove that Mr. WIKOFF had illegally abducted the person of Miss GAMBLE, as defined in article 243 of the Penal Code;

That, it cannot be denied that Mr. WIKOFF had in his possession unlawful weapons;

That, it is proved that LOUIS VARNOD was the principal agent of HENRY WIKOFF in abducting the person of Miss GAMBLE;

That, there is abundant proof to show that although the *valet-de-place*, CAVALLARI, must have suspected that he was engaged in an improper act, still he cannot be regarded as an accomplice.

Mr. WIKOFF complains of a few mistakes in this statement, such as that the lady never was in France during his courtship; that instead of fasting until her attendant came to her, she "ate two large bowls of soup for lunch two hours before the arrival of the said attendant;" that Article 243 of the Penal Code "provides for a real case of abduction, and not for a farce," and so on. But these are slight differences, and of no moment.

Let us now let the "Chevalier" tell his own story. He says:

"Before beginning the narration of my Cœlebs's Adventures in Search of a Wife, I may as well say a word of my first acquaintance with the fair object of my pursuit. It dates so far back, I am sorry for both of us to say, as eighteen years ago. On setting out on my European travels, in 1834, I received from Mr. GILLIAT ROBINSON, the British Consul at Philadelphia, whom I had known from my boyhood, several letters of introduction, and one of them, I observed, was addressed to Mr. JAMES DUNLOP, of Russel-square, London. After making a tour of France and Italy, I reached England in the Spring of 1835, and lost no time in presenting my letters, and the one in question among the rest. I thus made the acquaintance of a charming and interesting family. Mr. DUNLOP was a Scotch gentleman, who had amassed a considerable fortune in the tobacco trade with America. His wife was an American lady, and they had an only son, JAMES, of weak intellect but amiable disposition. A fourth member of this pleasant circle, Miss GAMBLE, was a niece of Mrs. DUNLOP, who had left her home in the United States some years previous, to be adopted by her aunt, though she had been born in England from the accident of her parents traveling there at that moment. My acquaintance with these amiable persons grew rapidly; and during the years 1836-37, at which period I was attached to the American Legation in London, I was in the constant habit of frequenting their house, both in town and country. The mild character of Mr. DUNLOP, and the cheerful disposition of his wife, inspired me with great regard; nor was it possible to remain wholly indifferent to the many attractions of their accomplished niece. To personal beauty of no ordinary kind, Miss GAMBLE added a very superior and highly-cultivated intellect, graceful manners, and a sprightly temper, which rendered her society at all times very seductive. If it is wondered at that I stood proof against so many charms, then at their culminating point, and which few did who dared to confront them, I would not have it set down either to my insensibility, or want of due appreciation. The fact was, that I had not long before escaped from the tiresome discipline of a protracted University career. Having come into the control of an ample fortune, I felt disposed, instead of settling prematurely down in life, rather to carry out the ardent dream of my youth, and to devote some years to a wide tour of Europe. It will excite the incredulity of none who knew this engaging person at the time I am speaking of, to say that my intimate acquaintance with her left upon my mind impressions so deep and pleasing as to preserve them unimpaired through long succeeding years. With occasional intervals of absence from England, my delightful intercourse with the DUNLOP family went on to the year 1840, when I returned to the United States. Not very long after this, I learned, to my profound sorrow, the death of Mr. DUNLOP, which was followed in a few years later by that of his affectionate wife. Though in the habit of visiting Europe frequently at different periods after these sad events, I never had the good fortune to meet with my old and cherished acquaintance, Miss GAMBLE; and it was only during the Winter 1850 that I learnt, from Mrs. JOSHUA BATES, then in Paris, that she was residing in London, and would be pleased to renew our former friendship. The suggestion was not lost upon me, as may be supposed; and having occasion to come to London in the Spring of '51, on business at the foreign office, I determined to employ my first leisure moments in the agreeable task of visiting my old friend."

No need to pause here and consider whether Mrs. JOSHUA BATES might, or might not, have informed Mr. WIKOFF that Miss GAMBLE was on the eve of obtaining a princely fortune, by the expected death of her sole remaining relative. His own representation is that he called upon Miss GAMBLE in April, 1851, when she "had inherited the income only of her uncle's property only two or three days before,"—of which fact (he says) he was wholly ignorant when he went to see her. But it is suspicious that the lady, whose acquaintance he had made early in 1835, to whose personal and mental charms it was not possible then to remain "wholly indifferent," upon whom he never had called during the eleven years from 1840 to April 1851, should, on a sudden, become an object of interest to him.

The lady lived at No. 41 Portland-place—an expensive part of London, inhabited only by wealthy people. He called upon her; found (from "the old butler of the family") that her cousin had been buried only the day before, leaving her the sole survivor; left his card, and sent a note of condolence, to say that if her feelings permitted it, he should be most happy to pay her a visit before leaving London, which it was his purpose to do almost immediately; and received the following reply that evening:

"Miss GAMBLE presents her compliments to Mr. WIKOFF, and will be happy to see him any time before half-past two o'clock on Saturday or Sunday.

"No. 41 Portland-place.

"April 4th.

"If more convenient, Miss GAMBLE would receive Mr. WIKOFF on Sunday evening."

On this simple note, Mr. WIKOFF commenced erecting a castle in the air. It was "prompt and cordial"—it showed her so disposed to receive him that she assigned the day or the evening as might suit him best. "It was clear," says he, "that I was well and *favorably* remembered." This is *not* clear. The lady was civil to an old acquaintance, and no more. He proceeded at once to Portland-place, where (he says) Miss G. "welcomed him with great warmth."

"Our interview was long, and it is needless to say that we talked incessantly of old times, of past scenes, and of my excellent friends, her uncle and aunt, who, she said, had always borne me in kindly recollection. I could not fail to remark that time with its usual rudeness had taken some liberties with the former fresh and youthful visage of my fair friend, and she looked all the paler for her long and fatiguing duties in a sick-chamber. Her manners, however, were as graceful, her conversation as brilliant as ever, whilst her mind had a firmer tone, the result of a riper age and a more independent position. She complained of a keen sense of solitude, left all alone in the large house she was occupying, with no other companions than the old servants of the family.

"I rose, at last, to take my leave, hardly knowing whether I should see her again, when she kindly bid me come and take tea with her on the following evening."

The "former fresh and youthful visage" of the damosel had lost its bloom;—alas! that at forty neither man or woman is as young as at five-and-twenty! But Mr. WIKOFF adopts another description which, as it gives a pair of portraits, may be introduced here. First, the lady:

"The prosecutrix was of middling size, slight figure, an interesting countenance, animated eyes of hazel, and brown hair. She was dressed in black silk, and was wrapped in a mantle, which she threw aside when she entered within the railing. She wore a white bonnet, and had an eye-glass and a smelling bottle in her hand."

Next, the hero:

"The first of the accused was well dressed, and was about forty years of age, of tall stature, brown hair, a high forehead, blue eyes, a regular nose, natural color, and pensive countenance."

On the Sunday he went to tea, where Miss GAMBLE was chaperoned by a lady friend of hers. The evening passed pleasantly in conversation, and Mr. WIKOFF was informed that his hostess was about leaving town for the seaside, accompanied by the wife and daughter of C. R. LESLIE, the celebrated painter. On the following Wednesday he called again.

"But I had hardly entered the room when a visit was announced. I hastily expressed my regret at having lost the only opportunity of giving her some details of myself that I hoped might interest her, when she said she would be sure to see me again next month, at Paris, whither she was going, *en route* to Switzerland for the Summer. Soon after her new visitor called, I withdrew.

"I have often thought since, that these agreeable interviews, following in quick succession, with a person bound to me by so many associations, the strongest of all ties, had done me more mischief than I was at all aware of at the time. The strongest emotions are usually the most imperceptible in their germination. All that I can now recall is, that I felt a lively sorrow at losing sight of her so abruptly, with all the uncertainty hanging over our *rencontre* at a future period."

How far the lady's accession of fortune operated on the mind of a man who had contrived to spend the greater part of his own inherited property, and was now only a salaried secret agent (*he says*) of Lord PALMERSTON, the then Foreign Secretary of England, we can only imagine. But it *does* seem as if her possession of wealth was the Kalydor which made her visage "fresh and youthful" as it had been sixteen or seventeen years before. Whoever reads the book through (and it is really a very amusing apologetic piece of special pleading,) must get this impression, prejudicial though it be, by destroying the whole romance of *My Courtship*. Early the next morning, after a restless night, which he attributes to a sort of incipient passion, (might it not have been caused by the unusual draughts of that strong tea, which middle-aged young ladies are fond of imbibing?) he "jumped up" and wrote her a note, asking if he might call on her, to make his *adieus*, as he passed her place of sojourn on his return to Paris. To this note, which he "had shaped *in as diplomatic a manner as possible*," came this brief response:

"Excuse this scrap—all my writing-paper is packed up. I believe there is only *one* hotel at Bournemouth. I am quite ignorant of the place—I am at breakfast, and expect my friends *à l'instant*.

"Yours, very truly,

"J. C. GAMBLE."

On this Mr. WIKOFF says:

"How delightfully familiar, I thought. Not the least objection in the world. Says there is only 'one hotel,' which is as much as to say you can't miss it. What a fool I was to imagine she could object."

It happens, however, that the lady had not given her consent to his calling on her, *en passant*, at Bournemouth. As "diplomatic" as himself, she had evaded that part of the subject, and merely said that there was only one hotel at the place—which might mean "You can easily see me there."

Arriving at Bournemouth, at *the* hotel, a week after Miss G. had reached it, he announced his advent, and was electrified at the intimation that the ladies would wait dinner for him. He dined with them, found that Bournemouth was a dull place, believed that *his* presence enlivened them, and so acted that, says he,

"The vigilance of my fair companions was completely lulled, and they jointly came to the conclusion, as I afterwards learned, that whatever brought me to Bournemouth, nothing could be further from my mind than making love or seeking marriage with any one I met there."

For the better part of every twenty hours, during several days, Mr. WIKOFF was in the society of his *inamorata*. And, (he adds,) "I made the best use of my time." He made himself "as agreeable as possible," (fascinating dog!) "for no other purpose, *apparently*, than that I couldn't help it." Of course not. Nature made him irresistible. But he had not come to Bournemouth with "any settled purpose of making love or proposing marriage,"—it was only a tentative visit, to see whether love-making would be acceptable to her, having "no objection" to it himself:

"Miss GAMBLE was not so young by ten years as when I saw her last, nor was she as handsome, but her person still retained many charms for me. Her eyes were as bright, and [illegible] her smile still more significant, whilst her figure had lost nothing of its symmetry by the rounding of its outlines; her grace and dignity of manner were the same, and her intellect had grown stronger and more brilliant with larger instruction and greater experience. *She had, besides, a good income, so far as I could judge, from her late uncle's property*, which was no object to me, as I had then enough for my own wants, but not enough for the support of a wife in the style I would prefer to live. Miss GAMBLE's income, whatever it was, united to my own, would be sufficient, I felt sure, for all the exigences of married life. As there were no reasons, material or otherwise, that I could see to forbid the scheme, I made up my mind to try my luck. Whether from pride or nervousness, I felt exceedingly anxious not to make a mistake, and *I watched the unsuspecting Miss Gamble, therefore, with a lynx's eye.*"

Here is a confession. The lady was not as handsome as formerly, but she had a good income—therefore she was to be watched "with a lynx's eye," and to be married, if possible. *Her* income would be sufficient, united to his own, (pity he has not indicated the amount of *that*,) "for all the exigences of married life." He played the *rôle* of a lynx for nine days; made up his mind to pop the question; missed two or three good opportunities; strengthened his courage by "the stimulus of a tumbler of bitter ale;" felt it ooze out at his fingers' ends, like Bob Acres' courage; "quaffed a little more ale;" missed another chance; wrote instead of speaking what he meant to say; handed the letter to Miss G., on retiring at night, after sundry bits of backgammon with her; and received a reply, next morning, in which

"She began by explaining that the demonstrations of regard I had alluded to were proofs only of the warm friendship she had always cherished for me, and which were justified by our long acquaintance and the strong esteem her family had entertained for me. The fact was, she wrote, 'you are so identified with those dear objects now no more, that it is not wonderful I yielded too much to my feeling, and so have led you into error. I never dreamt what your sentiments were toward me, and that you were secretly contemplating an offer of marriage which I must refuse. After what has happened,' she continued, '*our acquaintance must end.*' Should we meet again in society,' she graciously added, 'it may be permitted us to exchange such greetings as politeness demands.'"

Certainly, a rational and courteous reply. It was followed by Mr. WIKOFF's retreat. An ordinary suitor would have caved in on such a rebuff. Not so Mr. WIKOFF. His misfortune, all through, has been the result of most ineffable *amour propre*. He had an opinion, it would seem, that the lady wished to have him, but had a relish for coquetry. So, he determined to entice her into pursuing him, (!!) and, comparing himself to Fabius, commenced his second campaign by a retreat. Hear his own statement:

"It may be thought that my reflections on this occasion were rather those of a schemer than of a lover, and that my chief design in seeking Miss GAMBLE's hand was rather the acquisition of her fortune than the possession of her person. In a word, it may be considered there was more of diplomacy than sentiment in my mode of courtship. This would be an unjust conclusion. My attachment for Miss GAMBLE was as profound as it was sudden; *else, why aspire to her hand?* Her fortune was no object to me, since my position was perfectly independent, as will be proved hereafter."

He alludes to his University education, in the early part of the book. Were logic part of the *curriculum*, he would not have asked "if my attachment was not profound as it was sudden, why aspire to her hand?" An obvious reply must be—*to obtain her wealth!* Their respective means comparatively considered, this conclusion is what nineteen-twentieths of Mr. WIKOFF's readers will arrive at.

His next "manœuvre" was to write her a touching epistle, expressing deep grief at the rejection of his suit. He was like the Irishman in the play, who had got his own consent and only wanted the lady's. His letter was replied to. Miss GAMBLE, it seems, was a clever woman, with warm feelings, a good heart, and a *penchant* for Platonic friendship. She did not want to marry Mr. WIKOFF, but had not desired to pain him. "Let us be friends again," said she. That is, let us be *friends* and *nothing more*. So we take it. But Mr. WIKOFF fancied that in this genial and gentle wish, "nothing could be sincerer or more affectionate," and again proceeded to besiege the fortress. On this belief he says:

"I replied to Miss GAMBLE the same day, and made a mistake. Inflated by the extraordinary luck that had followed my late tactics, I kicked away the cunning ladder by which I had mounted, and stupidly revealed to her in ardent language the *honest* affection I felt for her. I not only sent her plenary absolution for her naughty note of rejection, but begged permission to come at once to London to prosecute the suit I had so abruptly broken off. My letter would have given extreme satisfaction to any unsophisticated young lady who was content with the admiration of her lover, and happily blest with no disposition to torment him. The next day came the answer of Miss G., and it gave a rude shock to my illusions. Nothing could be more unlike the last letter. It was cold to chilliness, and she closed by saying that 'though she would not forbid my coming to London, yet it might inconvenience her, as she was busy preparing for a continental tour.'"

He had taken her "let us be friends again," for a "frank proposal to him to *renew* his suit." The fact is, she did not desire to marry him. She told him so. She probably had found him a well-informed and entertaining man of the world, and did not dislike his acquaintance. Whether she had or had not a tender feeling towards him, it is evident (from his own statement subsequently) that she had a strong idea that it was not *herself*, at the mature age of forty, whom he sought, *but her fortune*.

He returned to London, invited by her (he says) to make explanations in person. They met, and he renewed his suit in a sort of a way. Miss GAMBLE was undoubtedly wrong in discussing with him, (as he reports,) even the possibility of wedding one whom she had decidedly rejected. But for her apprehension that she was sought for interested motives, she probably would have accepted him. But equally probable is it that, even were she the "fresh and youthful" girl of former years, and without the wealth of her old maidism, Mr. WIKOFF would *not* have been her suitor. Indeed, he admits as much—his means, he owns, were inadequate to support a wife.

The visit to London ended in his sending her back her letters and returning to Paris. The "manœuvre" was, to *seem* to abandon the pursuit and pique her pride. Declining the union, she continued to promise him her friendship. He takes this for "a victory," and says that her replying to his final letter was *chasing* him. Since the time when Mr. DUNN, the mad Irish barrister, conceived that because Miss COUTTS, the millionaire, accidentally smiled under his gaze, she had determined to wed him, we have not met with such an error of vanity, conceit, and egotism as this.

More letters. This time it was Mr. W. who "chased" the lady, whose style, in reply, "had the glitter of sunshine upon ice, and was quite as cold." She wished the correspondence to close. Mr. W.'s next "manœuvre" was to intimate that he abandoned the pursuit, and intended marrying some one else. She left London, and on her voyage up the Rhine wrote him such a kind, sensible letter as an *honest* hearted woman of mature age and mind would compose, stating that if he married a woman whom he did not love, he must be unhappy. In this friendly warning, he saw nothing but love on Miss GAMBLE's part! Was ever mortal man more self-deceived? Afterwards, at Frankfort, when more at leisure, she wrote again, and said, "try to *deserve* happiness, and you may be sure that you will find it some day." There, says he, there is a promise of marriage—or very near it. She bids me deserve "happiness," that is herself. Forthwith he dispatched three letters to her, full of inflammatory matter, and dashed off from Paris to join her at Switzerland through which she was traveling. At Villeneuve he met her old nurse, (the lady having gone to the mountains,) and pumped out of her that Miss GAMBLE had said he was "the only man she would marry!"

Off again in pursuit of her! Away to the *summit of the grand St. Bernard*, where he met her, eliciting her natural question, "What do you mean by running after me in this strange manner?" She declared she would be compromised by his traveling with her. He left her—another of his "manœuvres"—of his "cunning love strategy"—and rejoined her at Ouchy, on the border of Lake Leman; persuaded her out of going to Constantinople, (by declaring that the plague was there;) told her that Mary had informed him that his love was returned; and then (he says) she positively uttered the "Yes" which makes suitors so happy. But, quoth he,

"I had gained an immense point, certainly; still there was no trusting her. Most women, when they give their hands, resign themselves to their fate; but with Miss GAMBLE, I felt my struggle had only entered into a new phase. So skittish and unmanageable was she, that I feared she would shy and bolt, and play me many a trick before I got her to the church door; and perhaps, even then, she might run off and leave me to apologize to the clergyman."

Men in love often call or fancy their sweethearts as little less than angels. Mr. WIKOFF compares his to a filly, and uses the language of the stable to describe her. Exquisite delicacy!

Next came her doubts.

"I don't intend," she declared emphatically, "to let my money get into your clutches."

"A very wise decision on your part, Miss Prudence. You wish me, then, to sign off all right and title."

"I do," was her laconic reply.

"You know I have an income of my own?"

"Yes."

"And with my simple habits that I might live on the half of it."

"I dare say," she answered simply.

"Then what in the world do I want with your money?"

"Then you will sign off?" she repeated.

"Yes! I will sign off to-day, and marry you to-morrow."

"Don't be in such an alarming hurry, pray."

"Do you believe now," I asked triumphantly, "that it is not your ingots that have fascinated me?"

"I am forced to think so; but still I doubt your love."

"Because you think it too good to be true."

"What presumption!" exclaimed Miss GAMBLE, laughing aloud.

Whereon we sat down in the same pleasant spot as yesterday, and went on talking all dinner time.

"Now, by St. Paul!" I exclaimed, when alone again, "the work goes bravely on."

Even after this, his coquetry again made her "skittish," but at Geneva, (he says:)

"I was gazing out of the window at the lake, the bridge, and other pretty objects in view, with Miss GAMBLE standing at my side, when she said, looking up in my face still imbued with acidity—

"'Can you forgive me for all my follies?'

"'It costs me an effort, JANE,' I replied in *thorough bass*, 'but I can.'

"'Then,' she exclaimed, taking off her glove, 'there is my hand. I will be your wife, and a devoted one.'

"I was really astonished at this, for her solemn manner now proved to me that she was only half in earnest before. I took her hand, and sobered by her serious air, said, 'I accept the trust, and will be responsible to you and to my conscience for your happiness as far as I can promote it.'

"We sat down on a sofa behind us, and I may venture to say that the *tête-à-tête* which followed was by all odds the pleasantest I had known yet. That's all very nice—there's no denying it, I mentally observed, while dressing for dinner, but the happy day has still to be named. Aid me, ye gods, I exclaimed, till I get over that stile, and I'll help myself afterwards."

However, the lady denies that she ever gave him *any* promise of marriage. There is only his word for it. Mr. WIKOFF says that she named October, 1851, as the time for the marriage, but added that the consent of Mr. BATES, one of her trustees, must first be asked. Mark the reply of one who piques himself on diplomacy, tact, and sagacity:

"'Ridiculous,' I remonstrated, 'for a woman *at your time of life*, and with a judgment so sagacious, to leave a question of such importance to the decision of another person.'"

Unkindest cut of any!—to say "at your time of life," to a maiden of forty, on the eve of marriage, that forlorn hope of womanhood. It was enough to sour all her milk of human kindness. What could she expect, as a wife? If the *suitor* could use such words, how would the *husband* speak, after the honeymoon? But what can be looked for from a man who, in a didactic vein, gravely says, "*an intellectual woman is rather an exception to her sex!*"

The hero returned to Paris. The lady went to London, where Mr. WIKOFF joined her. He says that she there told him she did not love him enough. But (he says) he talked her over into affection and good temper. Alas! *surgit amari aliquid*, then came Mr. BATES' opposition to her choice, and her announcement, to boot, that she did not think their marriage would promote the happiness of either. So Mr. WIKOFF was at sea again.

The lady determined to go to Italy. Mr. WIKOFF arranges with her courier—directs him to write once a week—tells him to send all the news,—*to be a spy on his mistress, in fact*—and actually gives him a written promise to pay him £500 if the marriage took place!

On conduct such as this, there can be only one opinion among gentlemen. Heretofore, the "Courtship" was perhaps rather a monomania than anything else. Henceforth, it became a persecution, with method in it, of which espionage, bribery, and conspiracy were the basis.

The lady set out on her Italian tour. Mr. WIKOFF says that *he* then inquired about and even contemplated a Winter residence at St. Petersburg—a most unlikely measure; for, what would be the use of the spy's weekly letters to Paris, if their recipient was to get them in the City of the Czar? He saw Mr. BATES, who (*he says*) denied ever having given Miss GAMBLE any opinion upon him, *for* or against. Returning to Paris, Mr. WIKOFF receives a letter from his spy, which reported that Miss GAMBLE repented not having married him.

"Her solitary travels left her a prey to reflection, and her imagination took alarm at all the possible contingencies that might follow her flight. She expressed fears, as I afterwards learned, lest, in despair at her supposed loss, I might go to the desperate length of suicide. It is true that I had serious thoughts of *threatening* some dreadful act of the kind, but I was quite decided, I need hardly say, to yield to her entreaties to survive, on condition of her better behavior. *I held this alarming menace in reserve till all other expedients were exhausted.*"

Away, at once, to Turin, where he hoped to meet her. On the road, unseen by her, he overtook her carriage; had a colloquy with the courier; failed in a "manœuvre" to see her, (by representing that Mrs. AUSTIN had just arrived and desired an interview;) and declines an interview which she permitted, in the presence of her nurse and the courier. On the road once more—this time to Genoa, whither *she* was bound also. He was losing the game; the Knight was in check to the Queen.

At Genoa he determined to have a *tête-à-tête*, and (says he,)

"I trusted that she would decide on retaining my society and protection, rather than obstinately persist in traveling about in the dull company of her servants."

He hired a *valet de place*; took "an apartment of vast extent and great elegance" in a private house; and saw a six-barreled pistol in a gunsmith's window:

"While examining it, the idea flashed upon me to buy it, as during my proposed interview with my eccentric betrothed, it might tell well to put it to my head, and *threaten*, if she didn't give over her coquetries, and make me a happy man at once, that I would make her responsible on the spot for my untimely fate. The courier having already told me that she had talked of the chance of my committing suicide, put this *ruse* into my head. Whilst chaffering about the price I changed my mind, and, abandoning the notion, I left the shop without making the purchase."

Consulting with his *fidus Achates*, the courier, about his notion of threatening to shoot himself, that worthy heartily approves of it.

"That would be just the thing to please her, Sir," exclaimed the courier. "Do try it—I am sure it would succeed!"

On which the "Chevalier" borrows pocket-pistols from [illegible], suggesting that they should *not* be loaded, as he disliked playing with edged tools! When he received them next day he put his pencil-case down the barrels, and, finding them empty, said, "that's right; no danger now."

Under a false pretence, Miss GAMBLE was then enticed to the apartment (of vast extent and great elegance) occupied by the Chevalier of the pensive countenance and natural color. *He* intimates that, having written down the address, she recognized *his* handwriting, and smiled on seeing it. But Miss GAMBLE denies any such recognition. Once in his room, her woman's tact came into play. She expressed neither dread nor surprise. She sat down, (her female companion and the faithless courier were in the ante-chamber,) and, after various conversation, this scene was acted:

"Well, JANE," I continued, "tell me, I beg of you, what do you intend to do?"

"I suppose, alas! that I must marry you."

"You have declared that often enough already. But when?"

"When you please—to-night, or to-morrow."

"I wish I could put faith in you," I said, full of doubt.

"Try," she replied, smiling.

"Will you give me a pledge in writing?" I asked.

"Most cheerfully."

I rang for the valet, and ordered him to go and buy pen, ink and paper, as I had not foreseen their use. In a short time PIETRO came back, having borrowed them, as it turned out, at the French Consul's, opposite, there being no shop near.

"Well, what am I to write?" demanded Miss GAMBLE, seating herself at a table.

"What you have just said."

"I don't remember now—you must repeat it."

"How like you," I observed. "Well, write: '*I bind myself to marry Mr. Henry Wikoff, according to the pledges I made him to that effect, at Ouchy and at Geneva.*'"

"There," she said, "will that do?"

"Are you really in earnest this time?" I inquired.

"Perfectly so."

"Will you give me still another guarantee?"

"What you please," was her reply.

"Add, then, '*or to forfeit half of my income.*' Now I am sure," I said, quite satisfied, "rather than let me touch that precious income of yours, you would marry me, or Beelzebub himself."

"Are you not ashamed of yourself?" she said, assuming a mock air of rebuke. "Any more?"

"Merely add, '*I do this of my own will and accord, and in consideration of my frequent violations of good faith heretofore.*'"

"That's all very fine," she observed, as she finished, "but that paper is worth nothing at law."

"I know it, but I am very glad to have it in your writing that you pledged me your hand at Ouchy and at Geneva."

"I don't deny it, but of what use is the forfeit of half my income?"

"I *hoped to frighten you by that means into keeping your word*, and if I could enforce the penalty, you would drop your coquetry, and marry me at once, I am sure."

"Are you still willing to 'sign off' if I marry?"

"I have said it, and my word is sacred."

During this scene the valet de place was in the room, waiting to arrange a lunch for Miss GAMBLE, that she had ordered. Immediately afterward she sat down, and dispatched two bowls of soup. I was glad to see that her morning's adventure had not disturbed her appetite.

Immediately after this promise of marriage was extorted, the lady, emboldened by the presence of her nurse, turned round and said, as she put on her bonnet,

"You have played me a trick in bringing me here, and take care that I don't play you another. You have committed an impertinence that I shall remember."

He would not allow her to depart. She made various antagonistic attempts—went into hysterics (Mr. WIKOFF says she acted them,)—and finally coaxed him into letting her go. Then, in the pride of what seemed his success, this great diplomatist actually took down the pistols and explained the *ruse* he had intended to play off with them. He was too cunning, by half!

It was too late to go back to her hotel, and the party went to the "Iron Crown Hotel."

"We were admitted instantly. I asked if they had rooms, and we were shown to a couple of bed-rooms adjoining each other. Miss GAMBLE chose one and I took the other. I chatted with her for a short time before retiring, and we agreed to be up and off at 9 in the morning. I saluted her cordially when I bid her good-night. I slept soundly, and was woke up by MARY knocking at my door by order of her mistress.

"'It is near 9 o'clock,' she cried, 'are you ready?'

"'In five minutes,' I answered, and springing up immediately, I ordered a carriage to be sent for, and after taking a cup of coffee, I paid the bill, and we started off once more for Miss GAMBLE's Hotel. I was seated alongside of her in the carriage, and MARY occupied the place in front, and in proof of the kindly relations between us I might add some details that, *as a matter of taste, I think best to leave unmentioned.*"

As a matter of taste, we think these details should not have been alluded to. Getting back to her own hotel, she thence went to the British Consul, told her story, lodged her complaint and obtained the arrest of WIKOFF, the courier and the *valet de place*. All these were lodged in the prison of St. Andrea. In due season it was decided on what charge they should be tried. Had he been convicted of extorting a promise of marriage by menaces, the act would have been felony, and the penalty over ten years' imprisonment in the galleys. He was tried only for the misdemeanor, (illegal abduction,) and, as well as the courier, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. The valet was acquitted. Miss GAMBLE refused to interfere for the mitigation of his punishment, and having served out his time, was liberated in February, 1854. Miss GAMBLE having declined to eat her own words (as witness against him) by exonerating him from the charge on which he was convicted, Mr. WIKOFF has written and published this book.

How any gentleman could have persecuted and pursued a woman whom he professed to regard, is only less foolish and wrong than that he should, in a book, have played Dogberry's part, when that worthy said, "Write me down an ass." Such a series of cold-blooded, calculated "manœuvres," as he boasts of having put in practice against the lady, speaks mightily against his chivalry as a man, his true devotion as a lover. We believe that he was only "too cunning of fence,"—that had his conduct been plain and transparent, the willful lady, with all her coquetry, would have married him—always provided that he "signed off." He overreached himself, and now, like a beaten gamester, says that he had not fair play. Miss GAMBLE's mother wit foiled all his diplomacy. No wonder that Lord PALMERSTON (if he ever employed and salaried Mr. WIKOFF) soon found out how much on the surface was his craft. We have no sympathy with him. We have been amused by his narrative—its egotism is charming. But we ask how any man of honor could so far forget himself as to publish the private letters of a lady to whose person ("at her time of life") he professed a warm attachment?

If Mr. WIKOFF's threatened history of his diplomatic employment by the British Minister compromises himself as much as *My Courtship* does, it will be a curious question where his future associates are to be found. The volume under review certainly is not calculated to exalt his reputation as a man, though we readily admit that it is well written, readable, and, in its way, quite a curiosity of literature.

DISTURNELL'S *Railway and Steamship Guide* rather improves. A little more attention is paid to mileage, fares and distances [illegible]

Where's the Commissioner of Streets?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

While the columns of your journal are daily teeming in laud, praise and applauding the efforts of our newly elected Mayor, there appears to be little or nothing said respecting the unsightly appearance and very dangerous condition of the roads in some of the most leading thoroughfares of this City. When a person gets into a stage to come down town, he does so with a feeling of dread; as he has an assurance that there is something "lacking" to his brief journey, in the shape of [illegible] shakings and jolting against the sides of the stage, which induce him to look upon the City Hall, Nassau, or Wall-streets, with no small degree of pleasure.

After riding some distance along the Bowery, you begin to imagine yourself comfortably and securely seated, when as you nearly approach Chatham-street, there is an immense hole ready to receive the wheels of one side of the vehicle, which will probably cause you to exchange seats with your fellow-passengers sitting opposite you, in a manner not very agreeable.

You are no sooner well extricated, and on your journey, before you are thrown into a chasm of still greater depth, which yawns opposite Pearl-street, and so your journey continues away down town. Now, Sir, this great fault is not to be remedied by the one solitary pair of hands of the "indefatigable FERNANDO," (although the public seem to be looking to him to do everything.) It does not come under his notice directly. There was a Commissioner of Streets lately elected; the very name of the office itself would indicate the nature of the duties to be performed by that functionary; but as I observed at the commencement, "Where is he?" He is evidently away from his post, and the roads are left in their present disgraceful condition. The continual bustling and jolting of the public will not in itself call forth any attention, until some unlucky stage shall lose its gravity, and be overturned, occasioning some fractured limbs or contused heads—then this unceasing, energetic Commissioner will be found.

More than once whilst in England have I heard the American boast of the superiority of his country, in the management and system of railway traffic, over that of England; but I wish that his countrymen here could see the straight, smooth streets and roads in the "first commercial city," they would readily admit, that in this respect at least, Jonathan is far behind John.

I have just offered these few remarks, Sir, to draw the attention of the public to this grievance, and, as I am a constant reader of your valuable journal, I beg you will make it the medium of my communication.

Respectfully yours, W. P. JAMES,
No. 21 Catharine-street.

Missionary Intelligence.

[Communicated.]

An Extract of the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Missionary labors of Dr. W. M. Lively, in the City of New-York.

Rev. W. M. LIVELY reports that during the past year he has given himself continually to prayer and to the ministry of the Word. By traveling about the City he has carried the Gospel to thousands who would have been otherwise entirely neglected. Many excellent tracts and other valuable and religious documents have been extensively distributed. Some of which are the productions of the following gentlemen, namely: Rev. C. C. [illegible], D. D., Rev. W. F. Hook, D. D., Rev. John Owen, Rt. Rev. Bishop Biddle, Rev. M. C. Brownlee, D. D., Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. R. Baxter, Rev. J. Alleine, D. D., Rev. S. Greene, Rev. Cesar Malan, Rev. S. Davies, Rev. R. Cecil, Rev. M. Nevins, D. D., President Edwards, Rev. Thomas Dwight, D. D., Rt. Rev. C. P. M'Ilvaine. A large number of a certain tract entitled "Old Moses," has been widely circulated and profitably read by many. This pious servant of God was sold for praying, says the narrative. Through the instrumentality of the prayers of this devout [illegible], his master's wife and children all became converted to God. Old Moses may be considered like those who came out of great tribulation and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. Religious services used to be held in his father's house every week, to which many persons assembled from the distance of one to [illegible] miles, both bond and free. There the shrill voice of the bond have been heard, with tears flowing down their cheeks, in solemn prayer to God for the [illegible] of their owners. More than forty years have elapsed since that memorable period, yet the sound of their prayers is continually ringing in his ears. Those precious seasons of prayer, though upwards of forty years ago, seem but one day to him, and while he writes these very lines his heart is [illegible] into a flood of tears. By the faithful prayers of those bondsmen hundreds have been converted from the errors of their ways. The cause of erudition has been constantly before his mind. No pains have been spared in calling the attention of the heads of families to the importance of education. It has been his chief aim and endeavor not only to seek the best interests of his countrymen, but to do good in every possible way that in his power lay, and thereby become useful in the vineyard of Christ. There are not twenty colored edifices within the United States of America, beyond the Methodist and Baptist connexions, nor does it appear that there have ever been fifty young [illegible] educated in any of our Colleges or Universities. Much, therefore, brethren, in almost every respect, remains yet to be done; [illegible] piety and purity of sound moral principles adorn our future pursuits. The ornament of a city does not consist in dress nor in the grandeur of her buildings, but in the virtue of her inhabitants. Virtue and the religion of the Bible are celestial plants of grace and beauty, which shine brighter and brighter unto the perfect day. Let us unanimously resolve, brethren, that in the new year we will do all in our power to bring the great masses of mankind under the instruction and influence of virtue, morals and religion. After having remained in this very City over eighteen years, preaching Christ and him crucified, he feels strengthened and encouraged by the grace of God to continue his labors here. His field of labor is extensive and affords many opportunities to do good. If there was ever a period in which the watchmen should blow the trumpet and warn the people, it is at the present crisis, because infidelity, bigotry, and superstition are on the increase. The love of the world has intertwined itself almost in every society. Popularity to man at the present day is a tyrant, it sways almost in every department of society. In consequence of its influence, the pure worshipping of our adorable Creator seems almost extinct. As we advance in science and literature let us advance in the knowledge of our Heavenly Father. He most sincerely wishes a happy and successful New Year to all who may condescend to read these imperfect lines.

SOLAR HEAT.—G. W. EVELETH, in a communication to the *National Intelligencer*, broaches the following curious theory respecting solar heat:

"The idea that the heat at the different planets is in proportion to the squares of their distances from the sun is incorrect, I think. Suppose there to be but two bodies in the universal space, namely, the sun and a planet. The sun radiates heat as now. The planet is the receiver of this heat; the receiver of it all, since there can be no manifestation of heat without matter. It receives it all, whether near or distant from the sun. To be sure, the heat, then as now, is lessened in intensity, is *divided* so as to cover a greater surface—greater in proportion to the square of the distance—the further it extends outward; still, the quantity must be the same at all distances. This quantity converges to the planet as to a focus. Now, all the planets are convergers of the sun's heat, each one of them converging a quantity proportional to its size; that is, proportional to the number of particles composing it, among which for the heat to penetrate. Then Jupiter, one of the planets most distant from the sun, is receiving the greatest amount of heat, and Mercury, the nearest one to him, is receiving the least amount, (leaving the asteroids out of the account.) The oldest planets have been longest receiving heat from the sun, and have passed through the greatest number of *stages of development*, and contain the greatest amount of *internal fire*, reckoning that which has found vent through volcanoes, and which has carried with it, away into space, the matter composing the [illegible] moons, revolving about these oldest planets—Jupiter, Saturn, &c."

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1855.

[illegible], Paterson, N. J., is the agent for the Daily Times in that place. Single copies, or by the week or month can be had by applying to him at his store, in Paterson.

The Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for Fifteen Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All persons proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made. We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication. Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

General Wool.

We publish on another page of this morning's Times a reply to the letter of our Washington Correspondent, which accompanied the letters recently published between General Wool and the Secretary of War. The communication comes from a responsible source, and we publish it cheerfully, in spite of its offensive assumptions that we were influenced by a desire to do injustice to Gen. Wool, or that we lent our columns to aid the designs of those who were prompted by such a motive. Our Washington Correspondent, if he thinks it necessary, can reply for himself to the intimations by which the writer of the communication endeavors to strengthen his case.

The Smithsonian Institution.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are in conclave at Washington with closed doors. *This fact revives the old controversy*, and Professor Henry and Mr. Jewett are suffering the periodical publicity with which *they have been blessed for a long time past.*

The gist of this controversy is easily stated. According to the terms of the Smithson bequest, the income of a certain fund was to be expended to promote and diffuse knowledge among men. Professor Henry has endeavored, conscientiously, no doubt, to appropriate the funds that came into his hands in strict accordance with the language of the bequest as interpreted by the known tastes and habits of Smithson. He has tried to stimulate discovery in the sciences, to throw light upon scientific principles, and to indicate to scholars the path where they might labor with the [illegible] practical results. Where a truly [illegible] work on science has been submitted [illegible] of such a character that no publisher [illegible] feel safe in undertaking its publication, [illegible] claimed it as the function of the Institution to bring it out—to issue a small edition [illegible] distribute it among the largest and [illegible] public libraries of the world. For [illegible] its works have they taken a copy[right]. The thought was to put new discoveries or newly developed principles, through [the] agency of the Institution, into the hands [of su]ch men as would be most likely to make [the] most of them. The course certainly does [not] seem like an improper one,—but it brought little *éclat* to the Institution, for the scholars, who are the first generation to profit by, to work up and apply the Smithsonian contributions, are not a class to beget a furor of admiration about anything.

But Congress seems, from the first, to have leaned to a different construction of its trust. It went so far as to *authorize*—it did not order—the expenditure of money enough to found and build up such a library in the Institution as, if it had been so expended, would have crippled the Institution in every other department of its labor. Professor Jewett was Librarian of the Institution. It was natural that he should very much prefer to see a noble accumulation of worthy volumes made during his superintendence. Professor Henry thus far has been enabled to administer affairs according to his interpretation of the testator's intentions, certainly not in violation of any order of Congress, though, evidently, not in exact compliance with one of its proverbial loose permissions. We confess to some little anxiety as to the issue of the present conference of the Regents. We anticipate no dereliction of our duty to the trust committed to us by the noble-hearted testator, whatever course may be adopted. But that any change of policy can increase the respect in which the Smithsonian Institution is now held abroad we very much doubt. It should be a matter of rejoicing to the people that whatever bitterness of feeling may be manifested, no one charges either party with doing anything worse than insisting upon such a use of the funds as he conscientiously believes to be best adapted to promote and diffuse knowledge among men.

Hold them to their Contracts.

We suppose that people in the country imagine that when a man takes a contract in the City—say to keep a street clean—he entertains a general sort of intention of fulfilling his engagement, and after that of taking the money therefor. That is the way the thing is understood in the backwoods, and one would get the impression from Webster's Dictionary that such were a legitimate expectation. But Webster was an innocent sort of man, and spent most of his days in the country. To speak freely, he was green, and so are most honest people now-a-days.

Hear now what "taking a contract" means in the Metropolis: It is to stand by when a job is to be given to the lowest bidder, and underbid every man who imprudently tries to get it at paying or living terms, and to give ample security for the performance of their engagements. If the job is a fat one, to do as little as possible work and punctually to draw the money; if it is a lean one,—if the job really cannot be done for the money promised,—to do nothing at all, but punctually call for the money. If there is any fuss made about the failure to perform,—to make a great show of doing something, then when the excitement dies away, to draw off the workmen, to pay them the lowest prices, and to send in a humble petition to the Common Council for relief,—to get an extra appropriation through pleading the obvious inadequateness of the sum promised for the work engaged to be done, but to say not a word in explanation of the very bad bargain that was made. When the contract is given out next time, to be on hand humbly petitioning for the job again at paying rates, since a man who has starved on a bad bargain, is by common consent entitled to a good bargain next time, that he may redeem his ruined fortunes. So our good country friends may easily see that great fortunes can be made by taking contracts at "ruinously low rates."

But when some Fernando Wood turns up, and inquisition is made for the modest contractors whose names the papers have sought in vain many months to obtain, hard times come upon the contractor. There are a few tricks left him, however, even then. Where the Commissioner issues his notices for speedy attention, it is his cue to turn out a dozen men with brooms and hoes to go from corner to corner in the district scraping the dirt into heaps and leaving them for testimonials of what has been done. To see the Captain of Police in the Ward and remind him of his political obligations. To suggest to him that in the course of speedily coming events the Chief of Police must be made to vacate his berth, and to insinuate who, in his opinion, is the man to succeed him.

Contractors have been jolly heretofore. They should not grumble if the time for looking sad has come at last. We have been assured that the contracts for cleaning the streets were taken for the current year at an amount quite insufficient to defray more than one-half the actual expenses, and in consequence the work *done has been so insignificant that it is* scarcely worth naming. But when the bids were made there were *bonâ fide* bids, made by men who were anxious to get the job for *the sake of making the streets passable*—of preventing such oceans of mud as now fill all the highways, and saving property from the destruction by dust which Summer always brings with it. Heavenly charity is perhaps entreating Commissioner Ebling to be easy on the poor fellows who offered to keep clean the Fourteenth Ward for $7,300, the Second Ward for $6,000, the Seventeenth Ward for less than $9,000, when in neither case probably could a penny be made at such rates. But justice to the people who pay the taxes demands that a new era be now inaugurated. The Mayor in his Message promises to *require a strict compliance with the existing contracts*, so far as the law gives him the power. Members of the Common Council will be derelict in their duty if for any party *reasons they fail to sustain the Mayor in this* point. We have a good deal of admiration for a consistent Whig, and no little respect *for an intelligent Democrat, but if we wink at* the violation of contracts solemnly entered into by persons, because they are Whigs or because they are Democrats, we are parties to a fraud upon the people. This "letting up" of contractors has brought upon us the burden of the corruption which so weighs down the City.

The Cleanly City of Brooklyn.

Our correspondent is evidently excited. We had always heard of Brooklyn as a "cleanly city." The suspicion that mud, dirt or garbage could accumulate in its streets had not before occurred to us. He should remember, too, in admiring our Mayor, that we have a Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, whom Mayor Wood's determination has infected, so that the street-cleaning goes on here by *order of the head appointed over the department* including such matters. Whether Mayor Hall has a Commissioner Ebling to back him in the emergency of getting excited on the subject, is a proper subject of inquiry.

Then, in our correspondent's concluding paragraph, he is certainly a little narrow-sighted. Is it necessary that a man cease from one good work before he can begin another? Rather he should honor Mayor Hall for what he does, and hope 'umbly that while with one hand he straightens out the violators of the liquor laws, with the other he will prick up to their duty the men whose business it is to keep Brooklyn cleanly and well-conditioned. We omit our correspondent's puff of Fernando Wood. We all do enough of that in the way of daily duty.

Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

* * * In coming over to my own side of the water, I can find, I am sorry to say, nothing to *praise*, but much to *find fault* with. *Some little* time has elapsed since the installation of Mayor Hall,—long enough, in all conscience, for some demonstration to have been made,—but things still *progress in the old style*, with no indication that they are to be amended in any respect. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that great expectations were based upon the election of Mr. Hall to the office of Mayor,—expectations which had been excited by the promises of his *friends*. Taxes were to be reduced; expenses were to be retrenched; streets were to be kept in proper order; the Police force was to be rendered more efficient,—everything, in fact, was to undergo a revolution for the better. *Instead* of this being the case, however, everything seems to be retrograding from bad to worse—so far as one can judge from what he sees. I have never seen the streets in such a horrible condition as at present; and if it is the duty of any one to attend to them, that duty is most grossly neglected. Ash-barrels and receptacles for rubbish have, to my certain knowledge, been allowed to grace the sidewalks, in the portion of the city in which I reside, for a period of upwards of two weeks,—and I am not sure but longer,—waiting for those whose business it is to attend to their emptying. Matters of this sort look bad for the beginning of a new administration; and alongside of what has been done and is doing in your City, the comparison is at least "odious."

It strikes me very forcibly that if Mayor Hall would direct his attention to these matters, instead of to unnecessary strictures in regard to the Excise laws, for the purpose of conciliating the Temperance portion of our citizens, he would, just at this present time, at least, be acting more in accordance with the expectations of his constituents.

ONE WHO VOTED FOR HIM.

Exposing Error does not always Advertise it.

The Council of the Society of Antiquaries having been apprised that several persons are in the habit of using the initials of Fellowship with that Society without the necessary qualification of being Fellows, have come to the determination to take some steps to check, if possible, the practice for the future;—pending, however, any stringent measures on the subject, the Council have at once resolved *publicly to advertise the names of all offending parties* that may be forwarded to them.—*London Athenæum.*

And so bring them into notice, keep them before the people, make their several fortunes for them, and by injudicious effort to punish, give them a good lift into business. So says one at our elbow whose doctrine it is that notoriety is as good as fame, and that abuse is worth as much as praise. To an extent he is right, but only to an extent. If an honest man's virtue is assailed—if a wise one's wisdom is pointed at as so much folly—if a brave man's bravery is ignored, he only needs time and a moderate share of energy to turn back the torrent of abuse and make it overwhelm its originator. It takes Truth some little time, indeed, to get over her "crushing," to rub out the wrinkles and brush off the soil from her garments; but the balance of prophesy is in her favor, and it is out of tribulations that we look for the purest and most reliable excellence. But if a rogue's trickery, a sneak's cowardice, or a humbug's boldness is exposed fairly, good service is done the public, and the shams shrink into their proper insignificance.

The doctrine that an error must not be refuted, or an empiric exposed for fear of advertising the one into notice and circulating the other, which might have passed entirely unheeded otherwise, may be very good for those who cannot cope with the enemy they provoke. Men with short swords must not strike at dragons that have stings in their tails, nor boys, because they have loaded six-shooters *in their hands, fire into hornets'* nests. But the press, when in earnest, may grapple with the subtlest enemies of truth, and a well-timed blow at quackery in any form is likely *to stiffen it*. A just and *scathing criticism* has often, even in these days, brought the presses of the publisher to a stand still, and the simple publication of a pretender's false pretences finished the career of a charlatan who has paid thousands to secure publicity in such shape as suited himself. We suspect that the Society of Antiquaries are not old fogies in their late action, and that their project will be successful in stripping the simple magpies who have decked themselves in borrowed feathers.

FROM JAMAICA.

Gloomy Prophecies—The Sole Remedy—A Lack of Physicians—The U. S. Steamer Princeton, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Kingston, Jamaica, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1854.

Jamaica, I am afraid, is too far surrounded with perplexities, too far embarrassed in her condition, for the wisest statesman to resuscitate. All that the Governor can do is to smooth the path of her decline. Her downfall is as certain as the sun shines at noon-day, and very few years are left us to accomplish the work of destruction. There is, however, one hope left us—frail and forlorn as it is, I can hardly place the smallest reliance, or expect to see fulfilled. Will the British Government remodel the import imposed on our staple—sugar—and place us in a more encouraging position than her scheme of policy has done since the memorable bill of 1846? Past experience tells the answer. While foreign sugars are permitted to enter the British market upon the same scale as her colonies', our doom must be hermetically sealed, and nothing short of a total abandonment of our estates can be expected. If ungracious to the last, then let her tremble for the consequences which her hands have inflicted upon her subjects, and the result likely to follow by the loss of the richest of her gems.

Retrenchment as far as it can possibly go, must be resorted to, that expedient may in part mitigate *our sufferings. Expenditure must be based* upon revenue, and that is already found to bear hard on an impoverished people—a people on whom the lightest taxation whatever bears with a weight as oppressive as an impossibility to meet it out of any commercial or agricultural prosperity can well make it. Under all these aggravated circumstances we find that Honorable Mr. Westmoreland, the introducer of the Budget, has proposed the following resolution, to which, with the exception of Mr. George Phillips, who entered a debate, was agreed upon, and is now the law of the land.

The following are the goods advanced upon. The import duty has commenced from the 8th of the present month: Brandy, 6s. per gallon; Gin, 5s. do.; Cordials, 8s. do.; Whisky, 5s. do.; Oil, 4d. do.; Wheat, 6d. per bushel; Gunpowder, 4d. per lb., except blasting powder; Hogshead Shooks, 6d. each; Tobacco, manufactured, 30 per cent. ad valorem, and 3d. per lb.; Tobacco, unmanufactured, 15 per cent. ad valorem, and 1d. per lb.; Cigars, 20 per cent. ad valorem, and 6d. per lb. Unenumerated articles, except machinery, 12½ per cent. The duties upon all other articles imported shall be the same as they were, and to remain so till the next sessions, when the House will consider on the *propriety of amending the Import Duty Act.*

By the above resolution, all goods liable to duties, are to come in force on the 8th instant, according to the rates specified and agreed upon—by *one branch of the Legislature.* This is in direct opposition with a law which had passed the three branches of the Legislature; and which, by its provisions, was to continue till the 30th of the present month. The officers of the Customs may, if they think proper, invoke the old law of 4 per cent.; in addition to that fixed upon by the present existing Import Duty bill, so that, instead of 12½ per cent. on unenumerated goods, 16½ per cent. may be demanded. These are the expressed terms of duties to be collected: *From and after the 3d day of November, 1853, until the 30th day of December, 1854, there shall be levied and paid after the rate of 4 per cent. upon the several articles imported, and unenumerated, annexed to the schedule.*

A greater piece of arbitrary power never was practiced by any public body on this Island. How the honorable member who introduced this measure, and those who sanctioned it by their votes in the popular branch of the Assembly, can reconcile this extraordinary departure from common honesty, must be left to their consciences to determine. The public voice is against it, and the consumers will be greatly damaged by this outrageous impost of 12½ per cent. on the necessary requirements in general use. Again, if one provision of an act can be so abrogated by one branch of the Legislature, by a simple resolution, then any other provisions can be violated with impunity. Common sense rebels at such legislation, and it would be well for the community at large to set its face against the measure, and remonstrate against so unjust a procedure.

The same honorable gentleman also proposed for the consideration of the House that £1,000 be granted for educational purposes. Why, this would not give more than £40 per annum for each teacher of twenty-two parishes in the Island, let alone the other necessary expenses that must be required for such purposes. I consider it impossible to carry out this measure with any good effect whatever.

Since the Island cannot properly struggle with this exigency, then let it alone for the present; it would only be wasting so much money, without producing the end so necessary to be accomplished. £1,000 is also awarded for the Faculty; every parish needs at least three medical men to supply the wants of the people, in case of any epidemic that might arise. I know a population of 10,000 people, that has only one resident practioner. The fact is, under existing circumstances it is impossible to meet this necessary branch of our requirements. *Retrenchment* could effect all we need; but the Legislative Committee will not resort to this measure; at least, it is said this session, perhaps never will, constituted as this branch of the body politic is.

The United States screw-steamer *Princeton*, Commander Eagle, arrived here from Havana on the 6th inst., in six days. She came up from Port Royal for a supply of coals, and will leave this port to-morrow at 6 o'clock A. M. for Aspinwall. She saluted Fort Charles, which was returned by the *Boscawen* at Port Royal, the flag of Rear-Admiral Fanshawe flying at her foremast.

Dr. Barret's Copper Mines are continuing to develop themselves most admirably. From reliable sources I have learned that the mines will be productive of rich and valuable ores. No necessary expense is spared for the accomplishment of this desirable end, though every care is observed by those entrusted with the work on the score of economy,—yet not niggardly so for the carrying out the operations of the Company. My next will embrace full particulars as to the advancement and success of these mines.

The World's Fair in Paris.—The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Daniel C. Gilman, Esq., of New-Haven, a Commissioner to represent the interests of exhibitors from that State at the Great Exhibition to be held in Paris in May next.

☞ The Massachusetts House have fixed upon next Tuesday, 16th, at 12½ o'clock, as the time for the choice, on their part, of a United States Senator.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE POOR.

Memorial of the Workingmen to the Common Council.

The unemployed workingmen have presented the following Memorial to the Common Council. It was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York:

Memorial of the Central Committee of Associated Workingmen:

Your Memorialists would respectfully represent that they were appointed by the Consolidated Mass Meeting of Workingmen, held at Hope Chapel, Dec. 28, to take into consideration the state of destitution which at present exists in this City, among the laboring classes generally, and in behalf of their distressed fellow-citizens, to organize an efficient centralized action, whereby to realize present and permanent relief.

Your memorialists have been directed to urgently impress upon your honorable body the importance of immediate action upon the memorial adopted at Hope Chapel, Jan. 9. And in view of the necessity of prompt and favorable action in this, as a preeminent utilitarian measure of relief, your memorialists would respectfully *direct your attention to the following facts* within their cognizance:

1. That there are now in this City 60,000 able bodied men out of employment.
2. That 50,000 women, accustomed to earn their own livelihood, and in many instances to support families by their unaided efforts, are out of employment.
3. That ten thousand children, accustomed to earn their own livelihood, and in many cases to aid materially if not altogether support dependent relatives, are out of employment.
4. That seventy-five thousand persons, women and children, aged and infirm relatives, mostly of respectable standing, are now chiefly if not altogether dependent upon the one hundred and twenty thousand unemployed residents of this City, thus forming an aggregate of one hundred and ninety-five thousand members of our common humanity, all of whom are thus for the most part deprived of their daily bread.
5. That these 195,000 persons have now, in the purchase of food, chiefly, if not entirely, at a ruinous sacrifice, disposed of what available means they had accumulated in more prosperous times, and we regret to say that the savings bank robbers have not passed by the "poor man's lamb."
6. That to supply these 195,000 persons with essential food, at the present prices, at least ten cents per day to each individual is required; the aggregate of this is $19,500 per day, or $136,500 per week.
7. That public duty and private benevolence have, up to this time, been totally inadequate to supply the vital wants of the suffering working classes in this City, and now deep murmurings are heard all around the cheerless hearthstones of proud, stern-hearted men, who would prefer death to the crouching supplications of repulsed beggary; and your memorialists respectfully and most earnestly now represent to your honorable body, that their advice and entreaty for patient waiting on the hoped-for favorable action of your honorable body, in view of the passage of *some* measure of extended relief, have been met in many quarters with deep, despairing curses, and we regret to be compelled to add, that confidence in the integrity of your honorable body in the assumed intention of supplying efficient measures of immediate relief is now largely impaired; and in view of this state of feeling, we, as the Central Committee of the Working Men of New-York, will be directly compelled, unless prompt relief is afforded, to throw off all responsibility as to the results now looming, like the dense precursor of a hurricane of death, over this unhappy City. We, therefore, do most earnestly and entreatingly urge the immediate passage of an appropriation for the improvement of the public domain, or of some equally available measure of relief for our despairing and starving fellow-citizens.

(Signed,) IRA B. DAVIS, Chairman.

G. Much Henry, C. Ludwig Richter, } Secretaries.

And the different members of the Committee of conference.

The "Calico Party."

The following is the invitation issued for the coming "Calico Party," for the benefit of the Poor:

Mrs. Coman's compliments to ———, and will be happy to see them on Monday evening, Jan. 15, from 7 to 12. Those accepting this invitation are requested and will be expected to appear only in a dress that will be suitable for distribution among the poor, as it is expected that they will send the garments the next day to Mrs. Coman for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Pease's Mission. An answer is requested, and if any are obliged to decline, it is hoped that the dresses will appear to represent them.

No. 220 Fourth-street, Jan. 9, 1855.

Another Park Meeting.

Another meeting of the Poor (informal,) was held in the Park yesterday. The attendance was slim. Mr. Joseph Boyd addressed the audience in denunciation of the Herald for an article which appeared in it yesterday morning, in which he said their procession was spoken of as being composed of loafers. Several of his listeners agreed with him not to buy or read that paper in future.

About noon the crowd gathered in front of the Hall, and were addressed by Charles Smith, who announced the fact that they were to pull down the ruins of the new City Hall, to the great joy of many who, apparently, received the first intelligence of the fact from the speaker. He invited the crowd to go with him and view the ruins. The crowd accordingly journeyed around to the rear of the Hall and then returned, when Mr. Smith addressed them again.

Mr. Smith proposed that those present should agree to this, regarding the pulling down of the ruins—that since one hundred and fifty men were to be employed in taking down the walls, there should be each day, till the work was finished, an entirely new set of one hundred and fifty men, so that no man should be employed a second day, till each one of them had had one day's work. This was assented to by loud cries of "Yes, yes."

Thirteenth Ward Relief Association.

The Thirteenth Ward Relief Association held a meeting last evening at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 482 Grand-street. Alderman Briggs presided. The Finance Committee reported $675 collected since the first of January. Eighteen visitors are employed in the Ward with power to give orders on the General Depôt, No. 60 Willet-street.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon the City Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to learn the disposition made of the funds received from the Howard Association, New-Orleans, as also the sums transferred to their hands, accruing from various concerts, lectures, benefits, &c., given in the City for the poor. It was held that the same should be divided equally among the Wards, and that the Thirteenth Ward had a right to claim its pro rata share.

The meeting adjourned till Friday evening next.

On Monday evening, Professor A. B. Griffin will give a Lecture and experiments in Mental Alchimy, at Onderdonk Hall, for the benefit of the Thirteenth Ward Relief Association.

The Brooklyn Soup House.

The Brooklyn Soup Association commenced operations yesterday noon in the large hall, rear of the City Hotel. Only one boiler of soup was prepared, and this was dealt out to between 70 and 80 different families—making in all about 350 persons who were supplied with a dinner.

The Association have appointed Ward Committees, composed of persons of good standing, whose duty it is to receive money and supply the really needy in their respective localities with tickets—for without them no person is supplied with soup. Each ticket indicates the number of quarts to be delivered, proportioned accurately to the size of the families, and with this the recipients repair to the soup-house at 12 o'clock, and pass in single file by the Superintendent, who registers the name and residence of each and the number of quarts called for by the ticket, which he receives, and in exchange returns a ticket, that is in turn passed over to the persons who deal out the soup. Each person must come supplied with something to carry what they receive away, as no accommodations have been provided for eating at the house.

To-day two boilers of soup will be prepared, and on and after Monday there will be four or more barrels of soup made each day. Mr. Noah Sellick has been appointed Superintendent, and appears to take hold of the matter with much relish.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

The Late Fatal Railroad Accidents.

Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mary Feldts, who came to her death by being accidentally run over by the Hudson River Railroad cars at Eighty-sixth-street, on the 10th inst. The testimony went to show that it was dark at the time, and she did not see the train in time to get out of the way. She had a brother out West, and had put up at Bloomingdale, and was waiting for a letter from him. At the time of the occurrence the Engineer could not see over thirty yards. The moment he caught sight of the woman he *gave* the signal to put the breaks on but it was then too late.

An inquest was held on the unknown man who *was found on the cow catcher of the Harlem River* Railroad, on the 10th inst. The Engineers and Firemen were examined, who stated that they had been on the lookout all the time, and if the man had been walking on the track they would have seen him. They are under the impression that he must have been lying on the track. The testimony of the physician went to show that deceased had received a fracture of the skull, and other injuries, which were sufficient to cause death. Deceased is about 5 feet 9½ inches in height, dark brown hair, has no whiskers, was dressed in a coarse gray frieze roundabout, pantaloons of nearly the same material, canton flannel drawers, no flannel undershirt, white cotton shirt, linen bosom, old brown cloth vest and plaid vest; the coat was lined with red plaid. He had several circulars belonging to the Union-square Real Estate office, which he appeared to be distributing. A letter was found on his person directed to Mr. Aldis, American Zinc Paint Co., Finlay-street, Brooklyn; and signed by J. W. Browne, New-York, 6th March, 1854.

The Mayor and Sunday Liquor.

At a regular session of the Grand Division, held in this City on the 10th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, has given the public the pleasing assurance that he will faithfully exact a strict compliance with all the City Ordinances, and

Whereas, Thus far he has succeeded in enforcing the Sunday Liquor law, and other sanitary City Ordinances, therefore

Resolved, That the Grand Division hail with joy the evidence of fidelity to law, exhibited by the Mayor in the enforcement of the City ordinances.

Resolved, That should the Mayor proceed in the glorious reform thus so happily begun, the members of the order pledge themselves to support him in this arduous undertaking.

Resolved, That the beneficial effect of enforcing the Sunday liquor law, as seen on the last Sabbath, is exemplified in the few commitments to the City Prison, and the general peace and quietness which reigned in the City on that day.

Resolved, That this Grand Division tender their thanks to the Mayor for the stand he has taken, and should he persevere in the good work thus begun, in the hour of need, he shall find us his true and steadfast friends.

Boy Mutilated on the Sixth-avenue Railroad.

Yesterday morning about 9½ o'clock, a boy named Solomon Waitfelder, 7½ years old, residing at No. 191 Sixth-avenue, left home for the purpose of going to school in Chambers-street. When the car passed he gave the signal to stop; the driver applied the brakes but did not quite stop. The boy attempted to get on the front of the car but fell under the wheels, when his foot was crushed in a dreadful manner. He was taken to the drug store of Dr. Hunter, where his wounds were dressed. He was then taken to his residence by the police. The driver of the car is blamed for failing to stop the car.

Franklin's Birthday.

The Seventeenth of January, Benjamin Franklin's Birthday, is to be celebrated by the Typographical Society, as we have already noticed, with becoming honors. The speakers at the Tabernacle will be James Brooks and Col. Thorpe, and R. A. West. An Ode, written for the occasion by C. D. Stuart, is to be sung. It is intended that this anniversary, (the 149th,) shall be superior to any that has been hitherto celebrated.

Drowned.

Two men, attached to the steamship *Hermann*, now lying at the Novelty Iron Works, foot of Twelfth-street, East River, by the names of Brentrall and Herring, while endeavoring to get on board of the ship, on Thursday night about 12 o'clock, fell from the gang-plank into the water. Brentrall, the third mate, was drowned; the other was rescued.

Suicide.

An inquest was held by Coroner Hilton on the body of John McQuarril at the Work-house, Blackwell's Island, a young Englishman 24 years of age, who committed suicide while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. He leaped from the balcony, a height of twenty-two feet, and received a fracture of the skull. He survived this accident nineteen days.

New Post-Office on the Erie Railroad.

A new Post-Office has been established at Greenwood Works, on the Erie Railroad. Harvey Shore is Postmaster. The Railroad Company has established a ticket office at the same point. Mr. Enoch Watson, formerly of the Suffern Depôt, is Station Agent.

General Railroad Convention.

There was a meeting of this Convention at the Astor House last evening, but owing to some misunderstanding as to the time and place of meeting, there were but few present and the proceedings were not of special interest.

The Hard-Shells.

The Adamantines have elected the following officers for their City Club for the ensuing year:

President—Horace F. Clark, Eighteenth Ward.
Secretaries—J. Wyse Savage, Fifth Ward, and Peter B. Sweeney, Sixteenth Ward.
Treasurer—Joseph M. Marsh, Tenth Ward.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles L. Merritt, Tenth Ward.

☞ The Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) will worship to-morrow morning in the Hammond-street Baptist Church, in the afternoon in Dr. McLeod's, and in the evening at Dr. Cheever's.

[Advertisement.]

India Crape and Cashmere Shawls.—A magnificent assortment of these beautiful goods may still be seen at Heard, Clapp & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street. Among all the great bargains offered since the commencement of closing out the business of this establishment, there is none that attracted the attention of the ladies more than this stock of rich Shawls. Canton Crape Shawls, invoiced at $35, have been reduced to $10; the higher and lower grades vary in proportion. Rich Broche and Cashmere Shawls, sold in all cases at a reduction of 50 per cent. below the cost of importation. And the same reduction in prices continues in plain black Gros de Rhine Brocade, plaid and stripe Silks. The assortment of Merinoes, Velvets and Fashion Cloths, although disappearing at a rapid rate, remains as yet unbroken. All these rich goods may be obtained at Messrs. Heard, Clapp & Co.'s, for the space of two weeks only.

[Advertisement.]

Important Discovery!—Photographic Oil Paintings on Canvas.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions on canvas, and are now prepared to take them in this City. The correctness of delineation and beauty of these paintings, which are produced with two short sittings, and at trifling expense, can only be fully appreciated by examination. Faithful life size portraits made by this process from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Our other various styles of colored Parisian photographs taken as usual, and at no other establishment in America. J. Gurney & C. D. Fredricks, No. 60 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas Fixtures of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

[Advertisement.]

"How to Cure Rheumatism."—Over 800 applications in December; every one under treatment has been cured or very much benefited.

J. Dubbs, Albany, N. Y.

Another Veteran Departed—Death of Hon. William Rufus Putnam.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On the first day of the year 1855, at the age of eighty-three years and twenty-one days, one among the last of the Pioneers of Ohio has gone to his final rest. Himself and his father, General Rufus Putnam, were among those who commenced felling the forest at Marietta in 1788 and '89, and were largely instrumental in starting the great State upon its prosperous course.

The subject of this sketch was too young to bear arms during the Revolutionary war, and passed that period storing with useful knowledge a mind more than ordinarily active and clear, under the instruction of the celebrated Dr. Dwight. His ancestors acquired distinction from their martial prowess, but his glory has been that of a civilian. In honesty, integrity, and true usefulness, he has been for sixty years among the first men in the "Northwest Territory,"—a territory now containing many millions of inhabitants,—but when he first sought it, it was ruled over only by savages. He has lived to see the "wilderness blossom as the rose," and died with his eyes resting upon a prosperous and mighty empire born long after himself.

His marriage with Miss J. Guthrie was among the first solemnized northwest of the Ohio River by an uncle of Chief Justice Story, the first clergyman who had ventured so far from the Atlantic cities.

By this marriage he leaves one son, William Rufus, the only representative of his name; but there are many relatives in the West, though, strangely enough, none in the East (except one nephew, J. M. Guthrie, Esq., now residing in the City of New-York.) The deceased was early, and during many years, a member of the Legislature of Ohio, either as Senator or Representative, and, from the commencement almost of the existence of the State University at Athens, and the College at Marietta, was an energetic and influential trustee in each of those institutions. In 1840, he was selected as Presidential Elector at Large for Ohio, and had the pleasure of casting his vote for General Harrison. Since that time he has retired from public life, and, during the past few months, may be said to have looked death so fully in the face as to have no fear for his terrors.

From first to last, he was a profound statesman, a ripe scholar, and a conscientious Christian.

W.

FUDGE DOINGS: Being Tony Fudge's Record of the Same. In Forty Chapters. By Ik Marvel. 2 vols. New-York: Charles Scribner.

Though Ik Marvel has done better things than these "Fudge" affairs, few who write in this vein have done better than he has even here. The many business friends of Solomon Fudge, the thousands who have had early or late acquaintance of Mrs. Fudge, will be happy to possess these their truthful portraits. The volumes are published in Scribner's best style, and are dedicated by the author to Dr. D. Fordyce Barker.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PAIN—UNHAPPINESS—THESE PROCEED IN A majority of cases from physical causes. Never disregard these warnings; you cannot have pain or a sense of approaching evil, but from the presence of those humors in the body which corruption is sure to remove. Sudden death, long attacks of sickness are prevented by these means. When you cannot sleep well, when your head feels heavy, or you have pain in any part, but especially in the temples, with throbbing, fly at once to BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Take from three to six—they will be sure to do you good; the next day even, you will feel a new creature. [illegible] equal to Brandreth's Pills. Use them in these cases, according as the symptoms may seem to require; they will cure sooner than all the medicines of the drug store.

In order to know truth from conjecture, we must be guided by the light of experience. [illegible] have proved Brandreth's Pills and the human body are mutually adapted one for the other; they entirely regenerate and purify the blood; they are sure to do good, because they only take out of the body what is hurtful. [illegible]

Man will be born to days of comfort, compared to what has hitherto been his lot, weighed down as he has been by disease, infirmities and sufferings, which no earthly power knew how to relieve until this blessed medicine was discovered; and yet, comparatively, how few have availed themselves of its great benefits. Not even one in twenty in the Union use it! Oh, prejudice, fatal prejudice! when wilt thou raise thy iron grasp upon the intellect of mankind.

Must the world continue to use harmful Mercury, to bleed, to be thus often ruined in constitution, when Brandreth's Pills would, in three days have restored the patient to an improved state of health. Over one million persons have experienced their good effects, and daily recommend them to the afflicted.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, Brandreth's Building—entrance No. 43 Canal-st.; also at the branch offices, Nos. 241 Hudson-st., and 274 Bowery. B. BRANDRETH.

GREAT FIRE AT LYNCHBURG, VA.—
Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 6, 1855.

Mr. S. C. Herring—*Sir:* Early this morning our city was visited by a large and destructive fire, eight or ten buildings being consumed.

The occupant of one of them was fortunately provided with one of Herring's Fire Proof Safes, which to-day has been taken from the ruins, and after giving it a little time to "cool off" was opened and the books and papers found safe and in good order.

This is the first test applied to your Safes here, and it is considered perfectly satisfactory.

Yours truly, J. H. THOMPSON & CO.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them are T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, and the modern improved Horace Waters' Pianos. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons from five different manufactories, including the well-known S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, (tuned the equal temperament) at prices, [illegible]. Each instrument guaranteed. [illegible] from former prices. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM, IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are unquestionably cured by this great purifier. Principal Depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST.—$150,000 worth of Winter Clothing from Broadway, selling at half-price. Well made Cloth Talmas, $11; Fine Dress and Frock Coats, $10; 1,000 pair fancy cassimere Pants, $3 50; Kid Gloves, &c., &c.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture, (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the key no larger than a tooth pick.) Depôt, Green Block, corner Water and Pine-sts. SILAS C. HERRING.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

The Five Points Union Mission School will hold an Anniversary [illegible] on MONDAY EVENING next, Jan. 15. [illegible] The public are respectfully invited to attend. Admission free. A collection will be taken to aid the cause. To commence at 7½ o'clock. B. W. ALLEN, Superintendent.
J. H. [illegible], Secretary.

St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes.—In the New-York University.—The morning service (with the voice) will be conducted TO-MORROW by Rev. Dr. [illegible]. The service for Deaf Mutes will be in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in which Rev. Mr. [illegible] will deliver a discourse to be translated by signs. Those interested in the success of the Church are invited to be present.

[illegible] of the Annual Course of Sermons before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., of Philadelphia, in St. [illegible] Church, Washington-square. Young men generally are invited to attend. A collection will be taken. B. LORD, Chairman.

The [illegible] Anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Association of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., will be held SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 14, in the church, corner of Grand and Crosby-sts., at 7 o'clock. Addresses are expected from Rev. John Thompson, Prof. Howard Crosby, of the New-York University, and the pastor, Rev. A. A. Wood.

Sermons to the Young.—Rev. Charles Reynolds, Rector of Christ Church, North Brooklyn, will preach [illegible] (being the seventh in a Course of Sermons) in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 14. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

[illegible] of Joseph.—The fifth in the course of Lectures to the Young on the above subject will be delivered in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, below Grand-st., on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Geo. C. Lucas, late of Newark, N. J. Subject—Joseph cast into the pit.

[illegible] M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.—Preaching next SABBATH in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Allen Steele. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Miley, from Williamsburg. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

[illegible]—A discourse will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, (14th,) at 7 o'clock, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge-sts., by the Pastor, Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., to prove that The Bible is God's Own Book.

[illegible] School Anniversary.—The 28th Anniversary of Sunday School No. [illegible] will take place SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1855, at 7 o'clock, in the McDougal-st. Baptist Church. An address will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. Duncan Dunbar; singing by the children.

[illegible] Congregational Church.—In [illegible] MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, sermon by the pastor, Rev. Jonathan Crane. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, sermon by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—A sermon will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, 14th inst., by Rev. S. E. Foster [?], D. D., at the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Clinton-st., corner of Pacific-st. Subject—[illegible]. At 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Alex. R. Thompson will deliver the fifth discourse before the "Young People's Association" of the [illegible] Church, in [illegible]-st., near 6th-av., on SABBATH EVENING next, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock. All young people are invited to be present. Seats free to all.

[illegible] Church.—Rev. Professor Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary, will preach on SABBATH MORNING (14th inst.,) at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the University, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. [illegible], D. D., President of Williams College, will deliver the 10th discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Preaching on the Pentateuch.—Elder S. S. Snow, Pastor of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Evening subject—Joshua the High Priest, and Types. Seats free.

Advent Mission Church, Forsyth-st., between Walker and Hester-sts.—Elder F. P. Farren will preach in the Church on SUNDAY NEXT, 14th inst., at the usual hours. Elder J. V. Himes will preach on FRIDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Sabbath Evenings in Rutgers-street Church—Young Men's Association. Second Lecture TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Professor William Henry Green, of Princeton Theological Seminary. Subject—The Holiness of God.

Rev. Wm. Patton, D. D., will preach the fourth of a Series of Discourses by request of the Southern Division of Sabbath School teachers of the N. Y. S. S. Union, in Broadway Tabernacle, on SABBATH EVENING, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on Personal Consecration.

Rev. John [illegible] of Glasgow, (late of Glasgow, Scotland,) will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn, (opposite the Institute) on SABBATH next. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

Rev. R. L. [illegible], D. D., will deliver the eleventh discourse before the "Young People's Christian Association of the Calvary Baptist Church, (23d-st., near the 6th-av.,) TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

Pacific-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. [illegible] will deliver a Discourse to Young Men, in this Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—[illegible].

Religious Notice.—Reformed Dutch Church on 9th-st., between 13th and 14th-sts. Lecture by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. Gordon, D. D., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: The Parable of the Unjust Steward.

Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., Chancellor of the University, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and Rev. James [illegible], D. D., at 3 P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene-sts.

Rev. Abel Stevens—Will preach at the York-st. M. E. Church, corner of Gold, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. A collection will be taken for the M. E. [illegible].

[illegible]—Rev. Dr. Sawyer will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on The Condition of the Wicked under Future Life.

J. S. [illegible], nicknamed "The Angel Gabriel," [illegible] in the steamer Glasgow, next SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Vestry-st.

[illegible] is to preach TO-MORROW, at [illegible] o'clock, and 7 in the EVENING, at the C. Israelite Sanctuary, No. 185 [illegible]-st. Subject—Israel's Restoration—Christ's Second Coming—the Millennium, &c. Seats free.

Sermons to the Young.—Rev. Dr. Bedell, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach the second of this series in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Ludlow-st., near Grand,) TO-MORROW EVENING.

Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the 6th-av. Baptist Chapel, (near [illegible],) TO-MORROW, Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 o'clock P. M.

[illegible]—Rev. David Dunham of Newark, N. J., will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Town Hall, corner of [illegible] and Washington-sts.

Rev. Dr. Magoon will preach at the McDougal-st. Church (Mr. Dunbar's) next LORD'S DAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Good and Seasonable.—Dr. JAMES McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP, for all severe diseases of the lungs, bronchitis, &c. It is soothing and pleasant to the taste, relieves all tightness and pain in the chest, hoarseness and cough, while it contains no opium or other narcotic. Price in pints, $1. Also, Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE. Price 25 cents; the cheapest and best cough remedy in the world; invaluable for children as a quick remedy for croup, and should therefore be in every family at this season. Also, Dr. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND HOOPING COUGH REMEDY, an immediate relief for these distressing complaints. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.
A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Commission and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

[illegible] Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia.

Dr. [illegible] Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—[illegible]

This will be Hurley's Last Fur Sale this Season.—[illegible] THIS DAY, Saturday, at 11 A. M. [illegible] CO., No. [illegible] Nassau-st. [illegible]

[illegible]
N. B.—[illegible]

Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1855.

For President.
GEO. C. WOOD.........with.....Dobbins, Work & Moore.
For Vice-President.
JOHN CREBAR..........with.....C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
WM. H. GILDER........with.....Lewis B. Brown & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
HENRY A. THOMAS......with.....Bank for Savings.
For Treasurer.
WM. H. TAYLOR........with.....Central Bank.
For Directors.
ALEX. F. FISKE.......with.....Jas. & Henry McBride.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON...with.....Philip Dater & Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER....with.....M. Hollander.
WM. H. WICKHAM.......with.....U. S. M. Steamship Co.
JOHN H. NICHOLS......with.....Beebe, Osborne & Co.
WM. L. SEAMAN........with.....Richards, Haight & Co.
WM. H. BANKS.........with.....Warren & Co.
H. L. PIERSON, Jr., Chairman of Committee.
WM. S. COLLINS, Secretary.

Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1855.

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For Vice-President.
JOHN CREBAR..........with.....C. B. Raymond & Co.
For Corresponding Secretary.
JOSEPH C. MORTON.....with.....Smith, Van Horn & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr. with....Martin & Lawson.
For Treasurer.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR....with.....Central Bank.
For Directors.
FLOYD CLARKSON.......with.....Cornelle & Willis.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD....with.....Jacob Halsted.
HENRY B. HYDE........with.....Mutual Life Ins. Co.
G. A. ARNOUX, Jr.....with.....Alex. T. Stewart & Co.
WM. H. WICKHAM.......with.....U. S. M. Steamship Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER....with.....M. Hollander.
WM. CAMPBELL.........with.....Columbian Foundry.
WM. A. MARTEN, Chairman.
S. M. COTHARINE [?], Secretary.

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WM. H. WICKHAM........with.....U. S. M. Steamship Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER.....with.....M. Hollander.
WM. CAMPBELL..........with.....Columbian Foundry.

Fifteenth Ward Relief Committee.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the XVth Ward will be held at the small Chapel of the University, Washington-square, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ P. M., to hear the report of the Executive Committee, appointed at a public meeting held on 28th December. A full attendance is desired.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wm. Chauncey,	Thos. Suffern,	Shepard Knapp,
R. L. Kip,	J. G. Pearson,	W. H. Dyckman,
M. Van Schaick,	J. B. Collins,	J. W. Underhill,
Wm. Moree,	Ezra Smith,	L. W. Stevens.

E. L. BEADLE, Chairman.
J. G. ADAMS, Secretary.

Machpelah Cemetery Association, of New-Durham, New Jersey.—The Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held in the Town Hall, Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., when there will be held an election for Trustees in the place of John White, Thomas Close and John H. Louden, whose terms of office will have then expired. The General Agency has been removed to the office of E. H. Senior, No. 75 Carmine-st., N. Y.
HUGH GLASSFORD, President.
W. T. MILLER, Secretary.

Improvement in Dentistry.—DR. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near the New-York Hotel, will be pleased to exemplify the various improvements he has introduced into his profession, which are allowed by those who have experienced them to be "unsurpassed" for adding beauty, durability, natural appearances, and great comfort; qualities so essential to those who wear and require artificial teeth. Office hours from 10 till 5 o'clock.

Organization 1855.—EIGHTH WARD DEMOCRATIC WHIG COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the VIIIth Ward Democratic Whig Committee, held at Mercer House on Thursday evening, Jan. 11, the following named officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: ANDREW BLAKELEY, Chairman; JOHN J. SILLCOCK, Vice Chairman; BENJ. PRICE, Recording Secretary; JOHN J. BRADEN, Corresponding Secretary; GEORGE G. LAKE, Treasurer.

Westchester Creek—NOTICE.—A meeting of members of [illegible] Association and citizens of Westchester interested in the improvement of the Creek, will be held on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 169 Bowery, near Broome-st., for the purpose of considering the estimates which have been submitted for doing the work.
E. A. BAILEY, Chairman of Committee.

Post-Office Notice.—The mail for Europe per the United States steamer "ST. LOUIS," will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 13th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Eighth Anti-Slavery Lecture at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Subject—Conflict between Northern and Southern Theories of Man and Society. Admittance 20c.

Westminster Church.—Rev. Dr. Krebs will preach in Westminster Church, (22d-st., near 7th-av.,) on SABBATH EVENING, 14th inst. Subject—The Early Dead. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Jan. 15.—Rev. Thomas Starr King—Substance and Show.
Jan. 22.—James T. Brady, Esq.—Trial by Jury.
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

Dr. Wooster has removed from Bleecker-st. to No. 12[?] 8th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of RICHARD FARREL, supposed to be in New-York, by Dennis Daily, his nephew. Please give such information at Mr. Welch's, upper Catherine Market.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—A heavy shipping, commission or wholesale house in want of the services of a man of wide and varied experience, possessed of integrity, industry, practical energy and rare business talent, with an established character and a thorough knowledge of "Men and Things," may have an interview with such a one by addressing J. A., Box No. 2,181, Post-Office. As the advertiser's object is to secure a situation where efficiency would command a prospect of advancement, compensation is his least consideration. He is in the vigor of life, with sufficient means for his comfortable maintenance. None but first-class houses need reply.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable and competent Protestant woman as cook, or to cook, wash and iron for either a private family, boarding-house or hotel; is a capable laundress, has the best of references, and will be found kind and obliging in every department. No objection to the country. Please call or apply at No. 78 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—In City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av. in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress by a very experienced girl who would like to travel with a lady; and as a good cook, and to wash and iron by a very competent woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored woman as child nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 171 Wooster-st., in the basement.

TEACHER.—Wanted, a French or Swiss girl as teacher and seamstress in a private family. She must be a good seamstress, and competent to teach. None but those that can give good references need apply. Address A. M., Times Office.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman or lady is wanted as resident teacher of French in a boarding-school near the City. Address PARIS, Box No. 136 Times Office.

NURSE.—Wanted, by a middle-aged woman, a situation as nurse. An excellent person to take charge of an infant. Apply at her last situation, No. 194 West 27th-st.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED—In a private family, at No. 47 Atlantic-st. Wages $6. Must come well recommended from her last place. Apply immediately.

AGENTS WANTED—To visit the principal places in the United States and Canadas, to sell the best Map out, MIRROR OF SEBASTOPOL and MAP OF THE BLACK SEA AND CRIMEA, showing the military position of the allied forces. Some agents are now making $10 per day. Apply at No. 60 Fulton-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manuf'ng Co., 7 Gold-st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN—Aged 21, wishes to obtain a situation as clerk or bookkeeper in a merchant's office or store. Writes a good hand, is quick and accurate at accounts, and has a five years' character from late employers. Address C. G. F., at this office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted by a middle-aged lady from New-England, a situation as housekeeper or matron. The best of references can be given. Apply by letter to F. K., Box No. 1 207 New-York Post-Office.

BOY WANTED IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.—An intelligent boy about 15 years of age, who can write a good, rapid hand, and lives in the City with his parents. A reasonable compensation will be given; one who would like to become a lawyer preferred. Address in hand writing of applicant, QUINTUS, Times Office, stating particulars, and where a note could be had.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Society office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 1 Carmine-st.

TO THE HEBREW COMMUNITY.—NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of those interested in the establishment of a Literary Society and Library, will be held at the Club House, No. [illegible] Bowery, on SUNDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CORNELL'S
NEW AND COMPLETE SYSTEMATIC SERIES OF
SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES.
IN THREE PARTS,
the first of which, or "Primary Geography," is this day Published,
(small quarto, price 38 cents,)
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One of the leading objects in the preparation of this work, was to make it in every sense of the word what its title indicates—viz., a "Primary Geography;" consequently, all terms respecting those departments of the science which are too abstruse in their nature to admit of being brought fully within the comprehension of the youthful beginner, have been purposely excluded.

The work is so arranged, and the science so imparted, that teachers, parents, trustees and others may satisfactorily ascertain, at any stage of the pupil's advancement, what he knows of the science.

By the use of this manual, the youthful student is put in possession of a simple and easy method of memorizing the contents of a map, by means of a carefully systematized set of questions; and at the same time that the memory is called into exercise, the understanding is enlightened by appropriate and numerous illustrations.

The maps, twelve in number, are large and clear, and accord strictly with the character of the lesson, each one containing all that is taught in its accompanying lesson—and nothing more.

At desirable intervals, there is a systematic arrangement of promiscuous questions, designed as a review of preceding lessons. A Pronouncing Vocabulary, containing the names of all the natural and political divisions used throughout the work, is appended.

The mechanical execution of the work is equal or superior to that of any other school-book extant.

CORNELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY
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This book clearly explains the terms used in the Physical, Political and Mathematical branches of the science, and contains a judiciously selected and carefully systematized amount of Descriptive Geography.

It is also supplied with numerous appropriate and beautiful maps, and illustrated by a large number of well-executed wood-cuts, comprising views of places, &c., never before presented in any school work on the subject.

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The system pursued throughout the entire series is calculated to save at least one-half the time heretofore required for the purpose and at the same time secures to the student greater and permanent results.

LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS.
CAMILLE;
OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
A true phase of Parisian Life.
BY ALEX. DUMAS.
With an original preface by Jules Janin.
Price, 37½ cents.

This splendid production caused so much excitement in Paris at the time of its publication, that Jules Janin says in the preface:

"The book had a great success, but soon readers, shaking off their first impression, observed that the 'Lady with the Camelias' was not a mere romance—that she had *lived* and *loved* recently—that the drama was not imaginary, but a tragedy in private life—the wounds of which were yet new and bleeding. Then persons became anxious to know about the name of the heroine—her position in society—her fortune and ornament, and rumors of her amours. The public, anxious to know everything, and which, in fact, knows all, learned the details, and the book was again read; so that the truth being recognized, the interest of the recital was enhanced. Now, as by an extraordinary chance, this book, printed without pretence, as a mere romance scarcely destined to live a day, is reprinted with all the honors of a universally-accepted book. Read it, and in all the details you will see the touching story in which this man, so extraordinarily gifted, has written elegy and drama with so many tears, such success and happiness."

The beautiful heroine, Camille, is now as well known through the length and breadth of our land as she ever was in France—the work having been dramatized, and the character personified by that first of living actresses, Julia Davenport, and performed with unbounded success in all parts of the country. None can doubt the intense interest of the novel who have seen her representation of the beautiful girl who, brilliant in beauty and wealth, surrounded with a crowd of admirers, all desirous of her love, and from whom she hardly knows which one to choose, seems indeed the spoiled child of fortune. But, alas, in the rich damask of her cheek lurks a foe which ever seeks for its prey the young and the beautiful. The hectic flush, the hacking cough seizes on her frame. We see her, once so flushed in youth and beauty, grow gradually weaker, though still lovely, till the foul destroyer fastens upon his prey, and she dies, deserted by all the crowd of admirers who once basked in the blaze of her beauty. And even he, her chosen one, on whom she had poured out the richest treasures of her love, absent, and only arriving too late, when her eyes were closed in death. It is truly a most thrilling and effective story, and brought out with great power.

DE WITT & DAVENPORT,
Publishers, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

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PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE WORLD A WORKSHOP,
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BY THOMAS EWBANK, author of "Hydraulics and Mechanics."
1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
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This is no ordinary work, but one which we have read throughout with deep interest. Whilst its main scope and design is to illustrate the native dignity of all enlightened labor, by man's physical relationship to the earth, it reviews with full and ample knowledge the already ascertained facts in science; abounds in original views on a variety of mechanical questions; its greatest value, however, residing in its suggestiveness. Its tendency, too, is practically religious, and the author shows from man's nature and the physical circumstances by which he is surrounded, the wise adaptation of means to the end to be accomplished, in a variety of ways never hitherto considered. We recommend the work to the perusal of every mechanic and man of science.

From the Olive Branch.

This will be found to be one of the most able and useful productions of the day.

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The work bears the marks of deep thought and study, and abounds in interesting facts.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

A great deal of very valuable information is condensed into this volume.

HIGH LIFE IN NEW-YORK.
BY JONATHAN SLICK, ESQ.
To Zephaniah Slick, Esq., Justice of the Peace and Deacon to the Church over to Wethersfield, in the State of Connecticut.
SIXTH EDITION—15,000 COPIES SOLD.

A hearty laugh is the sure reward of every reader of this inexpressibly funny volume. It depicts the adventures and vicissitudes, in fashionable society, of a "live Yankee," fresh from the onion-beds of Wethersfield, who describes all he sees and encounters in the richest Yankee and with the rarest humor. It is, in brief, a book of infinite jest and most comical fancy. Humorously illustrated. 12mo. Price, 75 cents; cheap edition, 50 cents.

BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st.

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Subscribers received by T. L. MAGAGNOS, No. 2 Astor House, and at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs. Catalogues to be had gratis.

IN PRESS,
BY THE AUTHOR OF "LILY GORDON,"
HOPE CAMPBELL;
OR, KNOW THYSELF.
One Vol., 16mo.
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
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IDA MAY;
wherein the authoress "testifies of that she has seen."

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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FOR THE PRESENT WEEK

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WHO WROTE HAGAR THE MARTYR?
WHO IS NOT THE AUTHORESS
OF
FASHION AND FAMINE?

Messrs. BUNCE & BROTHER, of New-York, have recently, and for manifestly selfish and mercenary ends, set up a very stupid assumption, and are now in a seeming shout of most virtuous indignation, doing all in their power to knock it down. The assumption is that the authoress of "Fashion and Famine"—Mrs. Ann S. Stephens—has been reputed to be the authoress of "Hagar the Martyr." Now, we have given Bunce & Brother no reason whatever for assuming any conclusion of the sort; and, in looking over the numerous favorable notices of "Hagar the Martyr" which have appeared in the public prints, we can find no authority on which to base such an apprehension. The authoress has, with two exceptions, been stated in those notices referred to, to be Mrs. H. Marion Stephens; and those two exceptions were the Boston Times and Transcript, both of which papers spoke of Mrs. Stephens as the Mrs. Stephens of Boston, and not Mrs. Ann S. Stephens of New-York, whom, we are justified in saying, neither of the editors alluded to had in their minds at the time they penned their notices.

But, supposing the public should confound the names of the two ladies, it is not therefore at all uncertain that Mrs. Ann S. Stephens would be highly complimented by the mistake. Nay, it is absolutely reasonable that she will, or ought to be; for, if we mistake not, the book published by Bunce & Brother under the title of "Fashion and Famine," has a singular affinity in all respects to one previously and fugitively known as "Prisons and Palaces; or Sequel to the Strawberry Girl." Mrs. Stephens—that is Mrs. H. Marion Stephens—is no collator, but the authoress of an entirely original work, and in this respect, would not likely, by parties interested, be willfully placed on the level of a mere compiler and patcher up of old and exploded materials. It is, therefore, under the circumstances entirely unnecessary and uncalled for, on the part of Messrs. Bunce & Brother, to notify the public that Mrs. H. Marion Stephens is not the authoress of "Fashion and Famine." That lady has fame enough independently of what she would derive from such a relationship; and in evidence of this we pull from a very numerous and elaborated series of criticisms the following brief and ungarbled extracts:

From the Newport (R. I.) Journal.

"The plot is excellent, the ideas fine and the language bold and forcible. She wields a graphic and a caustic pen, while, at the same time, many of her sentences are models of tenderness and love, in their noblest and best sense."

From the Salem Observer.

"'Hagar the Martyr' is a tale of great power, in which the ability of the writer is strikingly exhibited."

From Ballou's (late Gleason's) Pictorial.

"Mrs. Stephens has a distinguished reputation as a poetess, and the work referred to establishes her claim to rank as one of the best female prose writers. Without any sickly sentimentality, the book abounds in pathos, and passages of exquisite beauty."

From the Dover Gazette.

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From the Portsmouth Journal.

"A deeply interesting story, well sustaining the already high reputation of the author."

From the Concord Patriot and Gazette.

"The eminence in the literary world to which Mrs. Stevens has already attained may well be held as security against mediocrity; but Hagar stands far above that stature. It is avowedly founded on fact, and its details are wrought up in a style calculated to awaken many to the appreciation of a propriety of conduct they may hitherto have disregarded. Hagar is emphatically a plainly written lesson of reform in a department of social life whence flows everything for good or evil, as virtuous or vicious direction may be given to it. Its descriptions are striking, and its characters original and varied."

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"This is a tale of exciting interest; one of those heart-stories which seem the peculiar province of Mrs. Stephens' pen."

From the Boston Bee.

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HORACE WATERS, Music Publisher and Dealer, of No. 333 Broadway, has determined not only to sell music at half price during the month of January, as he has heretofore advertised, but from this time to sell all of his own copyrights at that rate, and also to make a large reduction from former prices on all of his copyrights, which latter comprises many of the great and most popular works of the first European and American Composers. This stand is taken in the face of almost the unanimous opposition of the trade, but with the belief that it is one which the public will sustain, and that the public will frown upon all combinations or monopolies organized for the purpose of imposing upon purchasers undue or disproportioned profits. He has also made an enormous reduction in the prices of his celebrated Pianos, Melodeons, and musical instruments of all kinds. Superior toned Pianos for $175, interior of as good quality and the entire instruments as strong and as durable as those which cost $500. Also, for $190, $200, $215, $225, $235, $260 and $275, and those of every variety of style and price, comprising Pianos of ten different manufactories. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Celebrated Melodeons from five different manufactories.

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$10 REWARD.—Lost, a Mosaic Breast-pin, (design St. Peter's Church,) supposed to have been dropped in one of the 14th-st. and 8th-av. stages. The finder will leave the same at the office of the Clarendon Hotel.

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AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE SHIPBUILDERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, CAULKERS AND SPARMAKERS OF THIS PORT, held at the office of W. H. Webb, on Friday evening, 12th inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At a meeting of the Shipowners, Merchants and Shipbuilders, held in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, on Thursday, the 11th inst., sundry resolutions were offered and adopted relating to the existing rate of wages claimed by the operatives in their employ, and

Whereas, Such resolutions are to the effect that, in consequence of the depressed rates of freight to and from Europe, the present rate of wages cannot and ought not to be sustained, and

Whereas, They, the Merchants and Shipowners have determined that on and after Monday, the 15th inst., they will pay two dollars and a half per day for the services of the Ship-carpenters, Caulkers and Sparmakers employed on their vessels, and no more, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the employers in the above branches, in accordance with the above resolutions deem it our duty to notify the workmen in our employ on Saturday evening, 13th inst., that on and after Monday, the 15th inst., the rate of wages will be two and a half dollars per day and no more.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the *Herald, Courier & Enquirer, Journal of Commerce, Sun* and *Times.*

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[illegible]

The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:
[illegible]

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Treasurer.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—At a meeting of the citizens of the XVIIth Ward, held at Knickerbocker Hall, on Wednesday evening, [illegible] inst., WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE was called to the Chair, and EDWARD P. CLARK appointed Secretary. [illegible]

ALD. THOMAS CHRISTIE, Chairman.
WM. H. [illegible], Treasurer.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Secretary.

[illegible]

W. R. VERMILYE.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—What shall be done? [illegible]
ROBERT RAY, President of Ex. Com.
JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Storehouse of this Association will be open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at Nos. [illegible] Duane-st., [illegible]
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DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, Chafes, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, ROUGE for sale [illegible]; LILY WHITE, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c., at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; CALLENDER, 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

SPIRITUAL RAPPING AND WRITING.—Mrs. COAN will hold public circles at No. 7[?] Broadway, (in Hope Chapel Building.) Hours daily, 10 to 12 M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. N. B.—Mrs. C. will attend private circles at her rooms, or at the residences of the applicants.

FINE STONE WARE.—Just received from the potteries in London, carriage, hot water warmers, bed and stomach warmers. Also, a Parian Statuette of the celebrated Dr. Hahnemann. Also statuette of Rachel, as Valeria; cheap china and glass, at No. 3[?]8 Broadway, J. K. KERR.

1,000 DOORS.—Good four-panel doors, for $1 each. For sale at No. [?] Beekman-st.
M. F. KIMBALL.

[illegible] sloop-of-war arrived off Montevideo Nov. 2, from Rio de Janeiro, and sailed for Buenos Ayres on the 6th of that month. She has gone up to look after the President of Paraguay, General LOPEZ, who just now is setting at defiance "all the world and the rest of mankind;" having [illegible] Paraguay against the vessels of all nations. It seems to fall to the lot of Capt. LYNCH to adjust difficulties that occur on this coast, he having been twice to the Falkland Islands on business of that sort.

The Bainbridge, during the month of November, had been visiting various ports along the coast of Brazil, such as Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and St. Catharine's.

At the time of the sailing of the Ranken, (Nov. 30,) by which we received the above advices, there had occurred but few changes among the officers of the squadron. Lieut. V. E. MORGAN, who supplied the vacancy occasioned by the return to the United States of Lieut. POTTER, will probably himself leave the squadron on account of ill health. It was also understood that W. N. JEFFERS, Jr., Acting Lieutenant on board the Germantown, would join the Exploring and Surveying Expedition up the Parana and Paraguay Rivers, which promises to be interrupted by the conduct of President LOPEZ.

The United States frigate Independence, flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, arrived at Rio de Janeiro Nov. 28, in 40 days from New-York.

The store-ship Relief, had not arrived at Rio when the Ranken sailed.

There was nothing new of interest. An unusually large number of American vessels were lying in port, which had a tendency to depress freights.

St. Louis Church, (Catholic,) Buffalo.

Mr. PUTNAM presented on Monday last, in the Senate of this State, the following petition, which, as he said, in view of its great importance, should be printed. He accordingly made a motion to that effect, which was adopted:

To the Senate and Assembly:

The undersigned, Trustees and ex-Trustees of the St. Louis Church, situate in Buffalo, beg to lay before the Legislature the following statement of facts, in the hope that some legislative action may be devised to remedy the evils of which they complain.

In the year 1829, an estimable citizen of Buffalo, the late LOUIS LE COUTEULX, Esq., conveyed two valuable lots on Main and Delaware-streets, in that city, to the then Bishop of New-York, DUBOIS, in trust for the use of a Catholic Church, to be thereafter organized. Subsequently, and about the year 1838, St. Louis Church was duly organized under the act of 1813, under seven trustees, and had so continued from that time till the present, said congregation, from time to time electing their trustees, according to the requirements of said statute. This organization was effected with the hearty concurrence of the worthy Bishop, and the liberal donor of the land. A Church was erected by the congregation, and dedicated by the Bishop, and the Society continued in harmony and prosperity until the death of Bishop DUBOIS, about 1842, and the death of Mr. COUTEULX, in 184[illegible].

Shortly after these events Bishop HUGHES attempted to compel the trustees to convey the title of this church property to him. The trustees resisted firmly. With a view to coerce compliance with his commands, the Bishop withdrew the priest and suspended the ordinances in St. Louis Church. The Trustees declined to yield, and sent one of their number, WM. B. LECOUTEULX, Esq., to Europe, for the purpose of preventing this arbitrary, and, as we thought, this illegal action of the Bishop, through the intervention of Cardinal FORNARI, the Pope's Nuncio at Paris. Mr. LEC. succeeded in his mission. [illegible] further efforts were made at the time by Bishop [illegible] to disturb the title to the church, and its [illegible] hoped that peace was permanently restored. [illegible] the diocese was divided, and those of [illegible] Buffalo were erected. Bishop TIMON became [illegible] He was installed into his holy [illegible] this church of St. John, the title of which [illegible]. In process of time Bishop TIMON renewed the efforts to compel the Trustees to [illegible] him the title of said Church. They again [illegible]. This procured various annoyances to the congregation, among which was the withdrawal of [illegible] from that Church. Deprived of all spiritual [illegible] the congregation were accustomed to meet at [illegible] the Sabbath and make their prayers in [illegible]. The case was at length presented to the [illegible] and the College of Propaganda at Rome, [illegible] of which was, that in 1853, a special Envoy, [illegible] BEDINI, was sent to the United States to correct [illegible] abuses. The Priests, yielding to the influence [illegible] early took sides [illegible] and our remonstrances were totally disregarded.

High-handed measures were then taken against us. For refusing to comply with what we regarded as the illegal and unjust demands of the Bishop to surrender property [illegible] committed to our charge, as the legally constituted trustees of said church, the Bishop was pleased to hurl against us a decree of excommunication. During the last three years the church itself, in effect, has been closed against the admission of her clergyman, and the ordinances and the sacrament of the Catholic religion were withheld from the members of that society.

Such are the uncontradicted facts, to which we earnestly solicit your attention. The embarrassments and inconveniences resulting from this action of the Bishop have been to us painful and oppressive. [illegible] For no higher offence than simply refusing to violate the Trust law of our State, we have been subjected to the pains of excommunication, and our names held up to infamy and reproach. For this cause, too, have the entire congregation been placed under ban. [illegible] at our altars. In sickness, and at the hour of death, the holy consolations of religion are withheld. To the Catholic churchman it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the magnitude of such deprivations.

We yield to none in attachment to our religion, and cheerfully render to the Bishop that obedience, in spiritual matters, which the just interpretation of our faith may require; but in respect to the temporalities of our Church, we claim the right of obeying the laws of the State, whose protection we enjoy.

We would respectfully suggest that we are not unmindful of the fact that the American policy which has been generally adopted, requiring church property to be vested in Trustees, who shall be elected by the members of their respective congregations, was instituted for the purpose of retaining these extensive ecclesiastical estates in the hands of those whose interests are linked to and identified with the principles and fortunes of our beloved country. And with regret and mortification have we observed that the recent attempts to change these salutary laws respecting the tenure of church property, have excited jealousies, and have brought odium and reproach upon the Church to which we belong.

Could, however, the unprejudiced judgment of reflecting Catholics, on this subject, be ascertained, we feel assured that their voice would be entirely in opposition to this effort of the Bishop to monopolize the temporalities of the Church.

Until within the last seven or fifteen years those temporalities have been held by trustees, according to existing statutes, and during that earlier period the American Catholic Church was blessed with eminent prosperity and success. While many churches throughout the State have, for the sake of peace, reluctantly submitted to the demands of the Bishops in this respect, a large portion of the [illegible] congregations in every locality have regarded this project as alike unjust and impolitic.

We feel confident that, by proper legislation, an end can forever be put to these controversies and difficulties. We therefore ask for the passage of a law enforcing, under sufficient penalties, a faithful compliance with existing statutes, respecting the tenure of church property. To the true Catholic it is painful to be brought in antagonism with his Bishop and spiritual guide. Such a law will prevent this unpleasant condition of affairs. By no portion of our community will the enforcement of such a statute be hailed with greater satisfaction than by intelligent and faithful Catholics.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) GEORGE FISHER, MICHAEL HESMER, W. B. LE COUTEULX, GEORGE [illegible], And seventeen others.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nos. 2637, 1369, 667, 1318 to 1346, 1348, 1350 to 1363, 1365, 1367 to 1373.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 243, 169 to 171, 173 to 176.—Part II.—Nos. 99, 105, 107, 110 to 112, 114 to 116, 122, 125, 129, 135, 156, 157.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions and decrees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Jan. 12.

Before Judge Betts.

The case of *John Lyon and Stewart S. Huff* vs. *The ship Island City* was taken up this morning. The libelants allege that they were the owners of the lighter Enterprise, and that on the 6th of November, 1852, the lighter was going with a cargo of 150 barrels of rosin to a vessel above Catharine Ferry, and was run into and damaged by the ship, then in tow of the steamboat Tempest, about abreast of Peck-slip Ferry, and 171 barrels of the rosin were tipped out and lost; that they have paid for the loss of the rosin; that the collision was occasioned by the fault on the part of the lighter. The claimants deny any fault on their part, and allege that no claim can, in any event be made against the ship, [illegible] the steamboat.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue. For [illegible].

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Jan. 12.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

A [illegible].

Frank Rodgers, alias [illegible], was tried for grand larceny. The indictment charged that some time in December last, he robbed Manuel Dominguez of a silver watch and chain, valued at $16, besides $17 in money and a pocket-book.

Mr. Sedgwick, who made his début as Assistant District Attorney in this case, read the prisoner's statement before the police magistrate, wherein he confessed his guilt.

Verdict, guilty. Sentence, four months in the Penitentiary.

ROBBING A LAWYER—SHARP PRACTICE.

Two lads, named George Malloy and William Hanson, were placed at the bar, charged with robbing Francis F. Marbury, a lawyer, residing at No. 76 Irving-place, of four coats. The offence was committed on Dec. 27. Mr. Spencer defended the case.

Mr. Marbury deposed that the coats were stolen from the hall of his dwelling-house on the night in question; one of them, an overcoat, he purchased on order of a Broadway tailor for $38, about a month before the robbery; the other coats had been worn for a considerable period, but were still in that condition that he would not take $50 for them.

The prisoners were arrested by a police officer, who found the coats in their possession. Verdict, guilty.

SELLING POISON WITHOUT A LABEL.

Dr. Peter Pretere, physician and druggist, was tried for selling, on July 7, 1854, a small vial containing a solution of opium, value three cents, to Henry Lieski.

Mr. Lieski deposed that he sent his servant to defendant's store for medicine to cure his infant child aged three weeks and three days, which was troubled with a pain in the bowels; Mr. Pretere was asleep when the servant applied for the medicine, but was awoke by his clerk, who communicated with him in French; the clerk, at his directions, gave the servant the mixture in question, and told her to be cautious in the use of it; there was no label on the bottle; a few drops only were administered, and shortly afterwards the child died; witness sent for Dr. Pretere, who at once said the child was poisoned, and remarked that the medicine he had sold to the servant was a solution of opium.

The questions before the Jury, as stated by the District Attorney, were the following: 1st, whether the defendant sold the liquid? 2d, whether it was poisonous? and 3d, whether it was sold without a label? The statute provided that every apothecary, or other person, who should sell poison without inscribing the word "Poison" on the label of the bottle or package, should be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished with a fine not exceeding $100.

Dr. Uhl testified that he made a *post mortem* examination of the child. The stomach did not present the usual appearance of an individual poisoned by opium; death, in his opinion, was caused by convulsions, produced by irritation of the bowels; as a general rule, there should be peculiar appearances presented in the *post-mortem* examination of a person who has died from the effects of opium; the complainant's child had gastric irritation, such as causes convulsions in children, and from which they very often die; there were no traces of opium found at the *post mortem* examination of this child; if taken in a state of solution it would not be very likely to be found.

Mr. Busteed, who defended the case, examined the witness, who further said that in cases of death from laudanum or opium in any of its forms, the pupils of the subject's eyes would be contracted, whereas in the case of this infant, the pupils of the eyes were distended.

Among other witnesses who testified to the good character and professional standing of the defendant, Rev. Mr. Verren, pastor of the French Protestant Episcopal Church, in Franklin-street, deposed that he had known Dr. Pretere for twenty-six years. He had known him both as a worthy man and as a practicing physician in families that he visited.

Other witnesses showed that Dr. Pretere had been a member of the College of Physicians since 1838.

Mr. Busteed made a powerful address to the Jury, but was unsuccessful. The verdict was guilty. Sentence deferred.

JUVENILE CRIME.

Daniel McConologue *alias* John Mulligan and William Riley, two small boys scarcely ten years old, were arraigned for burglary, in breaking open the store of Thos. Donaldson, on Jan. 6, and stealing therefrom some bars of copper. They pleaded guilty of petit larceny. Sentence deferred.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

William Layton was charged with knocking down and robbing Carl Schutz in Greenwich-street, on the night of the 18th of December. The property stolen was a gold ring worth $10. Mr. Busteed defended the case, which was so plain, that without leaving their seats, and with scarce a minute's consideration, the Jury found the prisoner guilty. Sentenced to 10 years and three months in the State Prison.

James Doris *alias* Lewis, convicted on the previous day of an attempt to commit burglary, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

The Court adjourned to this day at 11 o'clock A. M.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Navy-Yard Affairs.

In one department only, at this Yard, is there any indication of pressing business; and in this the work is mostly confined to the war-steamer *Niagara*, now being constructed under the direction of Mr. STEERS. The frame of this vessel is nearly two-thirds up.

The frigate *Congress*, and steamers *Vixen* and *Corwin* are ready for sea, as soon as a complement of men can be obtained. Recently the shipment of men has not averaged one a week. The alleged cause of this is, that under an order from the Secretary of the Navy, none but Americans can be received, and further, on account of the small number of landsmen allowed to each vessel. A sloop, whose complement is 500 men, only can take 151 landsmen and boys together; so that the replenishing of the service from this source, under this state of things, is not to be relied upon. Another reason perhaps may be found in the fact, that only one month's advance pay is given—while many intelligent officers of the Navy believe that if three month's pay in advance should be allowed, there would be little difficulty in obtaining a supply.

Hall, the Murderer of O'Brien.

Coroner HILTON yesterday received a letter from Dr. SANGER, of Blackwell's Island, in relation to the young man, HALL, who murdered his companion, O'BRIEN, in a porter house on the corner of Grand and Laurens-streets a few days ago. The Doctor says that HALL has had two attacks of hemorrhage and is not likely to survive. In consequence of his low and critical condition no examination can be made by the Coroner. He is not yet aware that O'BRIEN is dead, and Dr. SANGER thinks it would be improper to inform him. If he were made aware of the fact of his comrade's death, being of an excitable temperament, it would increase the hemorrhage and likely hasten his end.

Death from Intemperance.

Coroner REDDING, of Brooklyn, yesterday held an inquest on the body of MARIA NOLAN, who was found dead at her residence, No. 19 Green-lane, when a verdict of death from intemperance and exposure was rendered.

Complaint Book in Brooklyn.

Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, has opened a book at his office, in which citizens can record any complaints they have to make. A large number availed themselves of the opportunity yesterday.

☞ ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., was elected Chairman of the Democratic Republican City Committee in Brooklyn on Thursday evening by a unanimous vote.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.* FRIDAY, Jan. 12, 1855—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is pretty active at former prices. Sales were made, to-day, of 100 bbls. at $7 25 for Pearls, and $6 69½@$6 75 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There have been 1,100 lbs. American yellow sold at 28c., cash, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—The market exhibits a fair degree of animation, and prices are firm. The day's transactions include 61 bags Java at 12½c.; 300 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.@10¾c.; 260 Rio at 9¾c.@10½c., and 150 St. Domingo, for export, at 9c., ℔ lb. The stock of Rio is estimated at 28,000 bags. Of other kinds, there is not much here.

COTTON—The inquiry is rather less active, but with a light amount offering, there is great firmness in prices. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7	7	7	7
Middling	8¼	8½	8½	8¾
Middling Fair	9	9	9¼	9½
Fair	9½	9¾	10	10¼

FISH—The market shows no improvement. Dry Cod are in moderate stock and request. The sales since our last are reported at 1,200 qtls. at $3@$3 25 ℔ cwt. Some retail lots have been taken at $3 37½ ℔ cwt. We have heard of nothing new in Pickled Cod or Salmon. The movements in Mackerel are quite limited, but the supply of these is not very large, and owners still quote them at $18 50@$18 75 for large No. 1, $15 for do. No. 2, and $9 25@$9 50 for do. No. 3, ℔ bbl. There is a little more inquiry for Pickled Herring, chiefly at $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring are selling freely at 40c.@42c. for scaled, and 25c. for No. 1 ℔ box. These are the most abundant.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are essentially unchanged. The Baltic's news has not affected the market much. The Eastern and local demand is moderate. The export inquiry is also fair. There is less disposition to speculate. The day's sales comprise 6,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine No. 2	$8 [illegible]
Ordinary State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Straight State	8 87½@ 9 00
Favorite State	9 00 @ 9 [illegible]
Mixed Western	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 [illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 75 @ 11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

Canadian is doing better. There were 1,400 bbls. superfine disposed of at $8 75@$9 25, in bond, and $10@10 12½, free, ℔ bbl. Southern is moderately active and steady, with sales of 1,250 bbls. at $9@$9 62½ for mixed to good straight and favorite brands, with $9 87½@$10 50 for fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are essentially unchanged, small lots of both having found buyers at previous quotations.

FRUIT—The transactions are not so large, but prices are unaltered. Sales transpired to-day of 150 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 25@$3 37½; 500 boxes wet dried and dry Bunch do., at from $2 25@$2 26½; 15 cases Sardines at 56c.; small lots of Languedoc Almonds at 17c.; and Dried Apples at 5½c.@6c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat remains quite scarce and inactive. Shippers apparently are not in need of much. Millers, however, want stock. Prices are somewhat nominal. Rye is still offered with freedom, and it is decreasing in value. There were 2,600 bushels Jersey and Northern sold to-day at $1 26 ℔ bushel, delivered. Barley is without change. The sales of a trifling character—including two-rowed, for future delivery, at $1 37½ ℔ bushel. Barley Malt is worth, in large lots, only about $1 46, but is retailing at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Oats are less abundant and in better request at 56c.@58c. for State, and 60c.@63½c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Distillers are still purchasing pretty freely. Corn is in livelier demand, partly for export, and now brings firmer rates. The supply is increasing, but is yet a very moderate one for the season. The day's sales reach 28,000 bushels at $1 04@$1 06 for Southern White and Yellow, to arrive; $1 05 for Western Mixed, in store; and $1 03@$1 04, chiefly the latter price, for Jersey Yellow, afloat, ℔ bushel.

HAY—The stock is not very heavy, while the inquiry is improving. Sales were reported to-day of 800 bales River, at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been nothing of any consequence done this week. The supplies are moderate, but the demand is limited. Prices are nominally unchanged.

HONEY—Is in fair request, especially for home use, but the light supply checks business. Sales transpired to-day of 69 tierces and 11 bbls. Cuba—part at 60c., 4 months' credit, ℔ gallon.

HOPS—There were 47 bales last year's crop sold to-day, at 32c.@35c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The market is generally unaltered, being pretty well supplied, but quite dull. Prices are irregular.

LATHS—Eastern are rather scarce, and continue inactive at $1 50 each, ℔ thousand.

LEAD—We heard of a sale of 150 tons Spanish, in bond, at $5 12½, time with interest added, ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Nothing new has occurred in this line. The stock is exhausted, and prices are nominal.

MOLASSES—Remains quiet, but steady. New-Orleans is selling in lots, at 26½c.@27c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues inactive, though steady, at $3 87½@$4 25 ℔ 280 lbs.—the old quotations. There is a fair inquiry for Spirits Turpentine, the sales of which, in lots, consist of 200 bbls., at 43c.@44c. cash, ℔ gallon. Whole parcels, in shipping order, could possibly be bought at 43c. cash, ℔ gallon. Nothing new in Tar and Resin worth mentioning.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are still very sparingly offered at prices above the views of buyers. Hence, they remain quiet. 100 baskets Olive were taken, to-day, at $3 50 each. Linseed is not very brisk but being scarce, rules firm at 81c.@82c. ℔ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is in fair supply and request at 80c.@85c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for, but is without any important change in value. The *Baltic's* news has occasioned more animation. The day's sales comprise 2,300 bbls., chiefly old Mess at $12 25, with some small lots at $12 37½; $14@$14 25 new do.; $12 25 for old Prime, which is extremely scarce, and $13 for new do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess is retailing at $15@$16 50 for City, $14 75@$15 25 for Western, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs readily bring 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Pickled Meats are selling slowly at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Dry salted Meats are rare and needed at full prices. Bacon is salable and firm. Lard is moderately sought after, and is stiffly held. The day's sales include about 500 bbls. and tcs. common to prime at 10c.@10½c.; with small lots of prime, in kegs, at 10¾c., ℔ lb. The English accounts per *Baltic* are quite favorable. Beef is in fair supply, but is rather quiet and languid. The day's sales do not exceed 320 bbls. at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 25 for do. Mess; $14 75@$15 25 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15 50@$18 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in good request at buoyant prices. We heard that 200 tcs. were purchased at $[illegible] ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are unaltered.

RICE—The demand is less active at old rates. The day's sales include 200 tierces fair to prime, in lots, at $3 75@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales were reported of 200 boxes Castile, to arrive, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate request at former rates, with sales of small lots of Cuba at 4¼c.@4¾c., and 250 hhds. New-Orleans at 4¼c.@5¼c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand at steady prices. The past three days' sales embrace 85 hhds. Kentucky at 5¾c.@9½c.; 180 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@12½c.; 30 Florida at 18c.@30c.; 154 bales Cuba and Lugua on private terms; 100 Havana at 18c.@24c., and 30 Yara at 35c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales transpired to-day of 500 bbls. Ohio and Panama at 39½c.@40c., cash, ℔ gallon—the previous quotations.

FREIGHTS—There was a larger quantity of Provisions offering for England, but in other respects the movements were very moderate and uninteresting. For Liverpool, the engagements included about 300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d.; 125 tres. Beef, at 3s. 3d.; 150 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 6d.; small lots of Cotton, at 7-32d. ℔ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Cheese, at 22s. 6d.; and some Bacon, at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton. The nominal rates for Grain were 4d.@4½d. ℔ bushel. For London, the shipments embraced 100 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 6d.; 600 tres. Beef, at 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d., mostly at 5s.@5s. 6d.; 400 bbls. Oil, at 27s. 6d.; some Bacon, 25s.; and 2,300 boxes Cheese, at 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports the engagements were very light, at old rates.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 159 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL—New-Haven, Conn., offers the best advantages for three boys. Grounds ample and retired. Address Rev. A. G. SHEARS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for the second quarter are now being formed. The quarter dates from the day of entrance. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Matinée Dansantes as heretofore.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 23 Water-st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL LEASE, FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL FOR SALE—For 9 years to run. Located in a central position down town, now doing a first rate business. About $12,000 will be required for this purchase. Part of the amount can remain on mortgage. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building, Pine-st.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN B. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

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TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, the 20th day of January, 1855, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the material and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school-building on the north side of 46th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., in the XXIId Ward of the City of New-York. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, or for the carpenter work and materials, and a bidder may propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of the contract. The plans and elevation can be seen at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner of 40th-st. and 8th-av., of whom printed copies of specifications can be procured. Proposals should be endorsed—Proposals for XXIId (22d) Ward School, and will be received at the office of F. B. GUEST, corner 8th-av. and 40th-st., or either of the undersigned; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

D. W. C. McCLOSKEY, ROBT. H. SHANNON, } Commissioners.
ROBT. McCORD, SAMUEL J. HOPKINS, } Inspectors.
TRUSTEES. [illegible], J. C. Hepburn, Francis B. Guest, John A. Van Riper, Wm. Holmes, Peter E. Male, Wm. Dealing, Nathaniel S. [illegible].

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list embraces reliable houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.
American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., [illegible] Broadway.
American Laces and [illegible].
[illegible] BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).... 100 William-st.
Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. [illegible] & CO. (Importers)........ 33 Broadway.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers)... 45 John-st.
CHARLES [illegible]..... 37 Dey-st.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manuf. 32 Warren-st.
C. E. HATCH & CO.... (Imp's and Man's).... 82 William-st.
Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO.... 30 Park-row, opposite Astor House.
French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. ZINN & CO., No. 60 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.
Architects.
F. DIAPER..... 49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.... 640 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Gold Leaf and Gold Coil.
J. L. WAUGH..... 112 Franklin-st.
Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.
Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr. ..... 30 Wall-st.
Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)........ 361 Broadway.
American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO.... Manufactory, 41 John-st.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ...... 119 Nassau-st.
Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S..... 239 South-st.
From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.
Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 328 Broadway, up stairs.
Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.......... No. 5 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY........ No. 63 Wall-st.
Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.
Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanned-ware, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN, (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) No. 601 Broadway—Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.
Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor)—Manufacturing Emporium, No. 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Druggists' tin ware in general.
Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY........ No. 379 Broadway.
Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) No. 62 Vesey-st.
Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.......... No. 349 Broadway. The oldest and most extensive in the United States.
Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gaffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer).... No. 192 Pearl-st.
Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.
Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here)...... 75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND......... 239 Broadway, above Astor House.
Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers)... 279 Pearl-st.
Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)... 36 Broadway.
Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE.... 588 Broadway and 8 Metropolitan Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK.... 359 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD........ 120 Water-st.
Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail.).. 72 Beekman-st.
French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)........ 34 Barclay-st.
Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's)... 50 Fulton-st.
Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.
Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.
Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO..... 4 South, and 55 Washington-sts.
India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 50 Maiden-lane.
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
G. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD....... 440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.
Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO......... 144 Nassau-st.
Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 17th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships........ 7 Gold-st.
Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Woods)... 80 Walker-st.
Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers)......... 97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.).... 47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISENBORN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 2 Maiden-lane.
Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.... 35 Maiden-lane.
Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY......... 75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.
Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE....... 100 Water-st.
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers)...... 61 Barclay-st.
Paper Warehouse.
C. W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)........ 11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW........ 101 William-st.
Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS........ 180 William-st.
Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT, (Importers)........ 15 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO., (Importers)......... 42 and 44 Pine-st.
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manf.) cor. 12th-st. 329 Broadway.
Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO. .... 322 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS..... 378 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO....... 54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
I. W. HOLBERTON, (and Fireworks)...... 42 Maiden-lane.
☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture, THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST, is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6¼ octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6¾, $175 to $210; do. 7 octave, $210 to $275; one grand Piano, $480, cost $800. Fisk's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $130, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 292 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 441 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodions at No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 118 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

WILLIAM DUER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, San Francisco, California.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE. KINSLEY & DARLING, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York. MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c. Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods low for cash, will meet satisfaction by sending their orders to us. WM. H. KINSLEY. CHAS. W. DARLING.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons, in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investment, employment, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing [illegible]. REFERENCES—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible] four-story houses, Nos. [illegible] a few doors west of [illegible]. They are replete with all the modern improvements [illegible] marble mantels and Croton water from top to bottom; bay windows [illegible]. Price moderate [illegible] will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance at No. [illegible] from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., or W. E. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class three story and high basement brick house, in 27th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. House complete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Price low and terms easy. Possession can be had immediately. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 60 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first class four story basement houses, brown stone fronts, 20 feet front and 60 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 58 and 60 52d-st., near 4th-av. For further particulars inquire of GILES BUSHNELL, No. 412 4th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Price $9,000, two-thirds on mortgage; or rent, $400 and taxes. The former residence of the late Henry J. Sanford, Esq., Stamford, Conn., is offered for sale. For particulars see Journal of Commerce.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new four-story brick houses Nos. 49 and 51 West 18th-st., 16 feet 8 inches front and rear, by 60 feet deep, with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick-front house No. 148 10th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house No. 148 East 18th-st., with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st. one door east of 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, and being about 1½ miles from the White House Station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The farm contains about 106 acres, in a good state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling house, with modern improvements, being situated in a grove, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; also a good farm house, ice house, barn, stables, carriage house, and all necessary out buildings, all in good repair. The garden contains a great variety of fruit trees, and a vineyard of about 400 vines, in bearing condition. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flatbush, on the Coney Island road and three miles from the Fulton Ferry, a splendid country residence, with from 6 to 26 acres of land. Also, a few handsome building sites, of from 6 to 24 City lots each. Would be exchanged for city property, or 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply either at the office of the owner, J. ROBINSON, No. 158 Grand-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A small, neat cottage, with about two acres of land, eligibly located on the Richmond Plank-road, near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and on them is a choice collection of fruit and shade trees. There is on the place a convenient barn, carriage and ice houses, stable, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 297 Pearl-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the most thorough manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, distant (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) about 12 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. C. DUSENBERY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N. B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant country seat at Morristown, N. J., near the Dépôt, containing 8½ acres. The house is two stories, four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen attached, light dry cellar under the whole; wash-house, bath-house, ice-house, &c. The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation, and handsomely laid out in walks and avenues, contains the finest exhibition of evergreens decidedly, and other ornamental trees, magnolias and other flowery trees and shrubs in great variety, 500 or 600 fruit trees of the choicest sorts, viz.: apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, Isabella and Catawba grapes, and all the desirable smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c. Pure soft water. The growing celebrity of this place for healthiness, especially for pulmonary complaints, renders it one of the most desirable locations contiguous to this City. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements offered to manufacturers who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every twelve hands employed in a flourishing village within 3 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The place is well adapted for foundries and all branches of manufactures; one foundry now on the premises employing about 40 hands; together with churches, school-houses, &c., &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. G. ANDREWS and J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE—A four-story, basement house, with freestone front and all the modern improvements, located up-town, on one of the most popular thoroughfares. The owner, a physician, is doing a large practice, but is desirous of seeking a more genial climate. Terms $11,000, of which $3,000 must be cash. Possession will be given immediately. A physician that can be conscientiously recommended to the better class of patients will find it a rare chance to secure a good location. More particular information may be obtained by addressing, with name in full and City reference, MEDICUS, Box No. 1,839 Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A part of a Farm, containing 35 acres, situated 1½ miles from the river at Irvington, Westchester County. A part of this land is high, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson and surrounding country, together with about 30 miles of the Sound. There is an observatory erected upon it 60 feet high, from which is had the most charming view to be found in this vicinity. Inquire of RICHARD MURPHY, No. 1,060 Broadway, or on the premises.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On the northwest corner of 1st-st. and 2d-av., free of all encumbrances. Title indisputable. Beginning on the N. W. corner of 1st-st. and 2d-av., running northerly on 2d-av. 103 feet 3 inches, thence northwesterly 102 feet 5 inches, and thence southerly to 1st-st. 142 feet 9 inches, thence southeasterly 103 feet 7 inches on 1st-st. to place of beginning. Said property offered at private sale. Map of property and all information regarding it may be had of WM. W. WHITE, No. 62 Bowery.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Some of the finest and most desirable lots for private dwellings in the City of Brooklyn, being directly on the Heights, above and immediately adjoining the Wall-st. Ferry. Also, other very desirable lots on Montague and Remsen-sts. Also, that desirable brick dwelling house, No. 62 Remsen-st., with stable in the rear in good order. House 25 by 50 feet, lot 25 by 150 feet. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Inquire of J. H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—The subscriber offers for sale a fine cluster of Lots, handsomely located near Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn. No money will be required, provided the lots are immediately improved, and a small loan, if needed, might be made towards building. Good mortgages or other safe securities would be taken in payment. D. SHEPHERD, No. 7 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated, on Long Island, about fifteen miles from New-York, on the north turnpike from Flushing, containing about sixty-two acres of land well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and in a high state of cultivation. House and buildings all new. Communication three times a day with New-York. For terms and particulars, apply on the premises to JOHN HOLDSWORTH, or to D. VAN NOSTRAND, Bookseller, No. 192 Broadway, up stairs.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several country seats, river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of S. M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils if wanted. Apply to JOHN GOULD, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots of ground, 20 feet by 92 each, situated on the southerly side of 17th-st., between avenues A and B. For terms, apply at No. 180 10th-st. one door east of 3d-av.

TWO BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—On the westerly side of the 2d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., 25 feet by 100 each. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF TWO-STORY HOUSE—No. 27 Charlton-st.; and lease of lot ten years from May next, without ground rent for the term. Inquire of L. ACKERMAN, No. 266 W. 15th-st.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—One of two, and one of six horse power. These Engines have been thoroughly refitted, and will be set up in good running order at a very low price. New Engines from 1 to 50 horse power of superior workmanship, combining all the real modern improvements to insure strength, durability, economy and simplicity for common use. At "THE WELLS MACHINE WORKS," 28th-st. and 11th-av., New-York.

TOWBOAT FOR SALE.—For sale the splendid new steam towboat HENRY MORRISON, tonnage 180, ship-carpenter's measurement, 160 Custom-house measurement, breadth of beam 22 feet, length 116 feet, depth of hold 7½ feet, with 30 inch cylinder and 6 feet stroke. This steamer is new and has not been run but about two months; her machinery is of superior construction and in perfect order. For terms of sale, inquire of R. M. HARRINGTON, Attorney, No. 43 John-st., or on board, at Pier foot of Canal or Vestry-sts.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE—With all her fixtures, &c.—Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER MILLARD, at New-Hamburg, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 173 West-st., New-York City. W. MILLARD & CO. NEW-HAMBURG, Dec. 28, 1854.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MILLWRIGHT WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—Log, scroll, circular and resawing saw mills, tobacco-cutting and pressing machines on hand and manufactured to order in the most approved and substantial manner, and for the lowest price at THE WELLS MACHINE WORKS, 28th-st. and 11th-av., New-York.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &C., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to 388 Broadway, New-York, having been burnt out by the fire at his old stand, No. 444 Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 2, 1855.

WILSON & CO.—Accountants, Nos. 49 and 50 Nassau-st.—Accounts, and books of account, however complicated, adjusted, and books posted.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—[illegible] E. DE HART, [illegible] No. 4 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—The new three-story brick store, corner of Furman and [illegible], Brooklyn, [illegible] ship chandlery store. [illegible] J. H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT HOBOKEN.—Several brick dwelling-houses, in the vicinity of the Ferry. Possession given immediately. Apply at the land office (opposite Ferry Landing) of W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story house, No. [illegible] Livingston-st., between Hoyt and Bond, Brooklyn. Rent $200 per annum. [illegible] Immediate possession given. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 35 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—For one year or more, house, barn and wagon-house, with about ten acres of good land, with all kinds of fruits, well of good water by the door; [illegible] feet, with all new picket fence with locust post, and well of good water by the door, for sale or to let, at Newtown, L. I., within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot, and about 300 feet from the plank-road, and four miles to Williamsburg ferry. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

BUILDING TO LET OR LEASE.—The five-story brick building No. 30 Beekman-st., may be had on a lease from one to three years, with immediate possession. An extension will be put up in the rear by the owner, if required, which will make the basement and first story cover the whole depth of the lot. For further particulars apply to MARTIN E. THOMPSON, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Two first-class places at New-Rochelle, contiguous to the Railroad Station, on the Boston Turnpike, [illegible] well improved, and good buildings. One contains about fifty acres of land, and the other ten. Also a small tenant house, store, house, wharf and scales, suitable for the lumber and coal business, adjoining the above, (from which a market-boat runs weekly.) Apply to THOMAS HARRISON, No. 10 Roosevelt-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. E. CARY & CO., No. 243 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN WALL-ST.—Two large and pleasant offices, connected, suitable for Bankers or Brokers, fitted up with desks, iron safe, and other fixtures, ready for business. Inquire at No. 16 Wall-st., first floor.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, [illegible]; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The dry store, basement, etc., No. 28 Beekman-st., north side, near Nassau-st. Possession 1st May. Also, three upper lofts. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 230 Hudson-st.

STORE TO LET—The second story of store No. [illegible] Dey-st. Possession given immediately. Rent $1,000. [illegible] taken by a shoe manufacturer the rent can be paid in shoes.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE [illegible] WORKS, foot of East 18th-st., New-York. [illegible] Apply to SLOANE & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL'S SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—At No. 38 Chambers-st. Inquire of LEGGETT, BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON and its own limitation. All claims due or against the firm will be settled by the surviving partners. GEORGE CLARK & WM. HEGEMAN. Persons having claims please present them immediately. New-York, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, the surviving partners have associated with them CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY R. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO. It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction. The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to compound medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO. P. S.—All [illegible] the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date. New-York, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The special copartnership of MOTT, WEAVER & RICHARDSON, expires this day by limitation. JOHN MOTT, PHILIP G. WEAVER, WM. RICHARDSON, } General Partners. JOHN W. CORLIES, Special Partner. New-York, Jan. 10, 1855.

MOTT, WEAVER & RICHARDSON will continue the Importing and Jobbing of Woolen Goods at No. 9 Dey-st. JOHN MOTT, PHILIP G. WEAVER, WM. RICHARDSON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of MANDEVILLE & PARKER dissolved partnership by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1855. Both members of the firm are authorized, and will settle the business and collect the debts due to said firm of MANDEVILLE & PARKER. Dated Jan. 11, 1855. JAMES [illegible] MANDEVILLE, CALEB PARKER.

N. B.—The business will be hereafter conducted by me under the name of CALEB PARKER. CALEB PARKER.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROCKWELL & VAIL, was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. DAVID ROCKWELL is duly and alone authorized to use the name and settle the business of the late firm. DAVID ROCKWELL, JACOB VAIL. New-York, Jan. 10, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD, WOOD & CO. [illegible] New-York, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The iron business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 50 and 52 Broad-st. New-York, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

THOMAS S. BROWNE AND WILLIAM D. MAXWELL are partners in our firm, from and after this date. PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO. New-York, Jan. 1, 1855.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. [illegible] Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS. William Ellsworth, Robert C. Bell, John A. Kennedy, Wm. Okell, P. H. Williams, H. Quackenbush, Geo. Gilfillan, Theodore Martine, John R. Briggs, J. R. Fitzgerald, N. B. Freeman, Solomon Kipp, Andrew [illegible], J. M. Greenwood, [illegible]. WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President. WILLIAM F. [illegible], Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, [illegible] loss or damage by Fire, [illegible] household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS. Nath'l Richards, Sam'l F. Mott, Wm. F. Mott, Rufus L. Lord, Wm. W. Fox, Thos. Barron, Aug. H. Ward, Jas. Colles, Thos. W. Pearsall, Richard Tighe, Peter Cooper, Lyman Denison, Edwin D. Morgan, Sidney Mason, John Caswell, [illegible]. NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President. W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $160,000, insures against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS. George S. Fox, Rich. A. Reading, Josiah Macy, Wm. H. Falls, Jos. W. Corlies, John D. Wright, Abraham Bell, C. W. Lawrence, Peter S. Titus, I. C. Chardavoyne, Ralph Mead, Richard Field, Th. W. Pearsall, Ira Hawley, Wm. H. Macy, [illegible]. GEO. S. FOX, President. SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES: No. 29 William-st., and No. [illegible] Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus. This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. [illegible], President. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—[illegible] made by SAMUEL HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, [illegible] opposite the Astor House.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE [illegible]—of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, [illegible] Jefferson Market.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC RAGS, [illegible] by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Jan. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds, with first Mortgage as collateral attached. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July, at the Broadway Bank, New-York ... $500 each
$5,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest payable 1st January and July, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company ... $1,000 each
$3,000 Cayuga and Susquehanna [illegible] Bonds, guaranteed by the Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Interest payable 1st January and 1st July ... $1,000 each
[illegible] shares Third-avenue Railroad ... $100 each
[illegible] shares American Express Company ... $100 each
[illegible] shares Minnesota Mining Company ... $100 each
[illegible] shares Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn ... $100 each
[illegible] shares Bank of the Capitol, of Albany ... $100 each
[illegible] shares Columbia Fire Insurance Company ... $50 each
[illegible] shares North River Insurance Company ... $25 each
[illegible] shares Greenwich Insurance Company ... $25 each
Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock on MONDAY. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
Next regular sale on MONDAY.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales when required. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
At Private Sale.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.
For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, BLANKETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., a large and general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, [illegible] piano-fortes, [illegible] mahogany furniture, bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany dress bureaus, marble-top wash stands, corner stands, music racks, [illegible] chairs, rockers, [illegible] and easy chairs, lounges and lounge beds, sofas, tête-à-têtes, rosewood and mahogany centre, card tables, black walnut extension tables, [illegible] dining and tea tables, [illegible] mattresses and palliasses, book cases and secretaries, [illegible] clocks, fancy tables, carpets, rugs, glass-ware, &c. Also, 300 pair blankets, and a large lot of second-hand furniture from a family removing. All of which must be sold without reserve.
Sale positive, without regard to weather. Also, three gold watches, two diamond pins, crape shawls. Also, 12,000 Prime Havana Segars.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VALUABLE JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., belonging to the estate of Henry Kayser, deceased.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, by order of Solomon Kayser, Esq., Administrator of Henry Kayser, deceased, at our salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. (removed for convenience of sale) on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 10½ o'clock, his entire stock of very valuable jewelry, consisting of solid 18 carat gold finger-rings, ear-rings, breast-pins, solid gold seal rings, brooches in great variety, gold pencil cases, chatelaines, studs, Mosaic ear-rings and breast-pins, watch keys and seals, lockets of various sizes, and a great variety of other jewelry; also, two large iron safes furnished with drawers, suitable for jewelers, long table, desks, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve.
Also, an invoice of valuable gold chronometers, lever watches, lepine do., enameled do. set in diamonds, and other costly jewelry.
Also, a large assortment of valuable diamond jewelry, pins, ear-rings, finger do., brooches, and other costly goods, without reserve.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.—On MONDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 72 [illegible]-st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell as above, the entire furniture, beds, bedding, carpets, &c.; every article to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. Rosewood and mahogany tête-à-têtes, sofas, tapestry, Wilton and Brussels carpets, one elegant suite rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood marble-top tables, magnificent rosewood etagere, two very rich pier-glasses, embroidered shades, cornices, lace curtains, arm and reception chairs, magnificent china and statuary mantel ornaments. French thirty day clock, choice oil paintings, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, china toilet sets, marble-top washstands, oval mirrors, spring seat chairs, rockers, superb hair mattresses, feather beds, lounges, sofas, &c.; with the basement and kitchen furniture, extension table, rich china sets, ivory cutlery, cut glassware, silverware, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—TUESDAY, Jan. 16—House to let and furniture for sale. The handsome 3 story [illegible] brown stone front house, 184 Lawrence-st., near Fulton-av., near the City Hall, Brooklyn, a very convenient house for a small family. Furnished throughout with much taste a few months ago by the present occupant—splendid suits of mahogany parlor furniture in green and gold satin brocatelle, tapestry carpets, rich China and marble vases, elegant mahogany marble-top and painted sets of chamber furniture, mattresses and bedding, window curtains, silver plated ware, crockery and kitchen furniture. Also a splendid rosewood piano, by A. H. Gale & Co., with a handsome collection of pictures.
The furniture will be sold at auction without reserve, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., and possession of the house will be given on the morning after the sale. Catalogues at the sales open on Monday.

J. R. Pitkin, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. R. PITKIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855, at E. Edmonds & Co.'s salesroom, No. 28 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, about 100 lots at Woodhaven, eight miles from New-York, on both sides of Long Island Railroad, to range from $40, $60, $80 or $100 each, according to location [illegible]; also about 100 lots at East New-York, on Pennsylvania-av., Sheffield-av., New-Jersey, Virginia, Vermont, and other leading avenues, among the best in the place; also dwelling house at Woodhaven. See catalogue No. 1 for particulars.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at their salesroom, No. 28 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., at 10 o'clock, a choice assortment of household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, lounges, tête-à-têtes, etagères, &c., in hair cloth; mahogany and rosewood marble-top center, pier [illegible] tables, [illegible] mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, enameled cottage suites, mattresses, &c.; also china vases, card receivers, candlesticks, candle-sticks, groups, figures, &c. Catalogue now ready.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 Chambers-st., the entire furniture of the large 4-story house. It will comprise, in part, of sofas, tête-à-tête, mahogany and marble-top furniture, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, French bedsteads, sofa bedsteads, dining tables, Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, looking glasses, wardrobes, hall and solar lamps, girandoles, curtains and cornices, bed room and basement furniture in every variety. More full particulars on Monday.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., superb first-class furs, manufactured by J. H. Harley, No. 34 John-st., and every article warranted in all respects, consisting of sleigh robes of the finest quality, some of which are very scarce and desirable; also, real royal ermine, Hudson Bay sables, a very choice selection of Russia mink, Genoa martens, fitch, sable, stone martens, muffs, pelerines, capes, victorines, cuffs, &c. We particularly call the attention of our friends to this very choice sale.

E. Brevoort Henry, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 14 Maiden-lane, will be sold a quantity of furs for account of whom they may concern, to close out balance of stock which have been accumulating through the season, some of which are very fine and costly goods. They must be sold to close out the balance for the season. Among the lot are sleigh robes of finest quality.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will hold their regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, Saturday, Jan. 13, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues can be obtained at their office, No. 32 Wall-st., at 9 o'clock.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE, STAMP PRESS, DIES, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on the premises, No. 135 Mercer-street, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, one eight-horse power steam engine, in order, stamp press and dies, cutting press, &c.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By virtue of an Execution from the Fifth District Court, I will expose for sale on THURSDAY, the 18th of January, at No. 270 [illegible]-st., at 9½ o'clock, the right, title and interest of McNary & Lawton, to and in the following articles: 22 cast metal block fronts; 3 lengths of shafting and pulleys; 1 iron engine turning lathe, with tools and pulleys belonging thereto; 1 grindstone; 1 brick form; 1 tub tempering pickle, &c., &c.
JOHN A. VAN BOKKELEN, Constable, 7th Ward.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1855.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—Albany, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & SEWELL, No. 20 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1854.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the New Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

$20,000.—WANTED TO PURCHASE Several first class Mortgages on improved City property, worth double the amount, in sums from $2,000 to $5,000 each. Inquire of SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

BROKEN BANKS—PRESENT VALUE.—All City Banks taken at par. Government Stock, 50 cents; Bridgeton, 30; Wheat Grower's, 40; Washtenaw, 40; Milford, 15; Memphis, 15; Indiana Banks, 80, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to J. P. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 31 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the stockholders in cash and scrip.
And also a further dividend of twenty per cent. payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. Curry, Secretary.
The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, corner of South 2d-st. and 4th-st., Williamsburg, L. I.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 15. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st day of January. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
Samuel W. Truslow, Secretary.
Williamsburg, Dec. 28, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Dec. 22, 1854.—The semi-annual interest of four (4) per cent. on the construction stock of their Companies will be paid in cash, at their office, on and after the second day of January next.
A dividend of five (5) per cent. on the [illegible] stock of the above Companies, has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings for the six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after the 15th day of January next in the old or full stock of the Companies, the earnings of the Roads having been appropriated to the construction of the new lines.
The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 3d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 6th to the 15th day of January. By order of the Board.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, Dec. 14, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the 15th January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the first of January. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. Coggeshall, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
N. B.—Deposits made in this institution on or before the 18th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.
Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
William H. Ellsworth, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 15th January, 1855, (during the hours of business of the bank,) upon all sums of $5 and upwards and less than $500, and 5 per cent. per annum upon all sums of $500 and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st of January next.
All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.
The Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Office of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cin. R. R. Company, Cleveland, Dec. 12, 1854.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earning of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst., has been declared, payable in conformity with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.
Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.
Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst. to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount, will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, at the Banking Room, No. 337 Broadway. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st of January. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade F. Wendall, Secretary.
Peter Cumming, Accountant.

Office Panama Railroad Company, New-York, Dec. 29, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of Jan. will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

Bank for Savings, No. 167 Chambers-st., Jan. 10, 1855.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors, for the six months ending the 1st inst., at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositor as principal.
J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 31st December, as follows:
On sums of $500 and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th instant. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
William Nelson, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1855.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 22d day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
James P. Haight, Secretary.

Office of the Continental Insurance Co., New-York, Jan. 9, 1855.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the North River Bank in the City of New-York, have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1854. A. P. HAYS, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1854. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, No. 164 Broadway, corner of John-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend for the six months, terminating on the 31st inst., of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable the second day of January next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

New-York Equitable Insurance Co., New-York, Jan. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, No. 56 Wall-st., on and after the 9th inst.,—the transfer book closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the net profits of the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855. By order of the Board.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1854. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 19 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1855.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. By order ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, No. 59 Barclay-st., have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.—Jan. 2, 1855. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

Office of the Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co., New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.

A DIVIDEND.—Of 3½ per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 15th of February to stockholders registered at this office.
C. W. ROCKWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1855.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—The Trustees, pursuant to the By-Laws, have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors for the six months ending 1st inst., at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500; and on all sums over $500, an interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst. Interest not called for will be credited to the depositors as principal from 1st inst.
The Bank is open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
BENJ. B. WINTHROP, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1855.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 15th instant. All interest not called for will be added to the principal of the depositors.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
WM. MANDEVILLE, President.
W. B. Vermilye, John Randall, } Secretaries.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1855.

Bank of North America, New-York, Dec. 18, 1854.

A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent. has this day been declared payable to Stockholders on the 2d January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till the day of payment.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1855.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1855.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at their office on the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of January to Feb. 1. S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 56 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable 10th January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—New-York, Jan. 9, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Bank has this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive. H. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—Bank Department, Albany, June 8, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN,
je10,'54-law2yS Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—Albany, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, (a banking association in the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
d23,'54-law2yS

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—Albany, Jan. 10, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clymer, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren, one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The Funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds in this City.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. Pullis, M. D. Van Pelt, } Vice-Presidents.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 463 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
James P. Haight, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 28, 1854.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York, Dec. 28, 1854.—All deposits in this institution, on or before the 10th of January next, will draw interest from the 1st at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. Alvord, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, No. 34 4th-st., near Avenue C.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.
James L. Stewart, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1854.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—A new and revised edition of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliance—mode of securing them—infelicitous and infertile ones—their obviation and removal—important hints to those contemplating matrimony, that will overcome objections to it; none, however, should take this important step without first consulting its pages—commentaries on the diseases and medical treatment of females from infancy to old age, each case graphically illustrated by beautiful lithographic plates—nervous debility, its causes and cure, by a process at once so simple, safe and effectual, that failure is impossible—cases of daily occurrence—an essay on spermatorrhœa, with practical observations on a safer and a more successful mode of treatment—precautionary hints on the evils resulting from empirical practice—an essay on all diseases arising from indiscretion, with plain and simple rules by which all persons can cure themselves without mercury—remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and disappointed hopes so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Price 25 cents per copy, or five copies for $1. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.
N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.
Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 579, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 o'clock until 5 P. M.
☞ Office removed from No. 58 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRITT & CO., No. 19 Ann-st., and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And then every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 245 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, H. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. Courier Des Etats Unis, [illegible], Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

DR WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1 with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; namely, a cure at once, and no delay, and more expense. I challenge all medical professors to beat this antidote. It makes immeasurably the greatest cures. All other remedies conquered by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. 50 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere, the prescription used, on receiving a letter (post-paid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 62 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—262 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 122 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 362 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., and to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and continuous Railroad route from Cairo to Galena, and from Cairo to Chicago, without change of cars. Through Line to Saint Louis, all the way by Railroad.
Illinois Central Railroad Office, Chicago, Dec. 29, 1854.
On and after MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting twice daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Track Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.
From Galena [illegible], there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Prairie, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.
Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 10 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.
Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.
Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.
For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.
Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express ... 9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express ... 10:5 P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton (230 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.
(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
At Alton—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and Northeastern Missouri.
At St. Louis—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
Chicago, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—8 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—6:25 P. M. Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of C. & T. R. R. Cleveland Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 6:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:25 A. M.
New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:40 A. M., and 1:15 and 5:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:00 P. M. Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train, 7:30 A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 10:30 A. M. For Peekskill 2, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown 1, and 8 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 5 P. M., Burlington 8:40, St. Albans 11:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M., and Rutland 8:30, lodge, leave at 6 A. M., arrive Burlington 8:30; leave at 10:45 A. M., for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3 in 10, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

Mayor's Office, Jan. 2, 1855.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violation of ordinances and dereliction of duty upon the part of any person holding office under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor.
WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.
All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

HUDSON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT OF NEW-JERSEY.—RICHARD MORRELL and ISAAC J. VANDERBECK vs. WILLIAM M. S. GARRISON.—In case.—Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment at the suit of Richard Morrell and Isaac J. Vanderbeck against William M. S. Garrison, a non-resident debtor, for five hundred dollars, has been issued out of the Circuit Court of Hudson County, and returned served by the Sheriff, on the 12th day of January of the Term of December, A. D. 1854.—Dated Jan. 12, 1855. R. GILCHRIST, Clerk.
Jacob Weart, Attorney. ja13-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID W. MURPHY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, Esq., No. 3 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 15, 1854.
s28-law6mS* HENRY OAKEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN LAIRD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at store of William R. McKinnon, No. 17 Carmine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1854. JANE LAIRD, Administratrix.
d23-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL PRICE, late steamboat engineer on Long Island Sound, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. G. HAMMOND, No. 22 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 5, 1855. SAMUEL CARTER, Executor.
ja6-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. TURNER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, No. 3 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next. Dated Dec. 27, 1854. STEPHEN B. TURNER,
d30-law6mS* Administrator of Charles B. Turner, dec'd.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the AMERICAN CANDLE COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G. M. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No. 12 Greenwich-st., on or before the 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 11, 1854. au12-law6-3M

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the NATIONAL OIL COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G. M. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No. 12 Greenwich-st., on or before 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 11, 1854. au12-law6-3M

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75, exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Dec. 27 ... 1854	Saturday, Dec. 16 ... 1854
Wednesday, Jan. 10 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 30 ... 1854
Wednesday, Jan. 24 ... 1855	Saturday, Jan. 13 ... 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 7 ... 1855	Saturday, Jan. 27 ... 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21 ... 1855	Saturday, Feb. 10 ... 1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7 ... 1855	Saturday, Feb. 24 ... 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 3.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York ... Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—Now comprises the following magnificent ships:

Albion, new	Kossuth	Northampton, new
Shamrock, new	Ben Adams	Emerald Isle, new
Cambria, new	[illegible]	Dreadnought, new
West Point	[illegible]	W. Tapscott, new
[illegible]	Antarctic	[illegible]
Richard Morse	Centurion	Andrew Foster
Sheridan	Garrick	[illegible]
Empire	Arctic	Constellation
Florida	Racer	Underwriter
Falcon	E. Z.	[illegible]
A. Z.	Siddons	John Rutledge
Progress, new	Rescue	State Rights

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year; thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention at that port. The X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior ships, viz.: OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either of which can be engaged at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 6 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.
N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail FRIDAY, Feb. 9. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South [illegible] through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. Thos. Lyon, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the Clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida.—Through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $38; Pilatka, $38.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Skinner, is now at Pier No. 13, North River, loading for the above ports, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—J. CARSON BREVOORT, Trustee of Mrs. Laura W. Bristed, against HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife, JEREMIAH SIMONSON, CHARLES M. SIMONSON, MARY SIMONSON, Executors, JAMES E. MANSAN, Executor, &c.; SYLVANUS LYON and wife, STEPHEN WILLETS, EDWARD WILLETS, E. JAUDON & CO., GUILLAUME HULE, RICHARD PATRICK.—To HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 16th day of December, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1854. WM. ELLERY SEDGWICK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d16-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—County of Kings, State of New-York.—ALEXANDER BONNELL, ANSON S. BROWN, JOHN T. HALL, SABIN SMITH and JASON H. BOOKOVER, Plaintiffs, against OSCAR F. HOLABIRD and SOLOMON W. JEWETT, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To OSCAR F. HOLABIRD and SOLOMON W. JEWETT, Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which complaint was filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Kings, Dec. 2, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-five dollars and nineteen cents, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 7, 1854.
TOUNSEND & RAYMOND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d9-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—CHARLES BOUTON against WALTER W. WARNER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 125 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and five dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 4th day of December, 1854.—Dated Dec. 5, 1854. LAWTON & LARNED, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1854. LAWTON & LARNED, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d23-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOTHAM CLARK against N. M. SIMONTON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 2d day of December, 1854, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of two hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest from the 1st day of May, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 28, 1854.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
d5-law6wS* No. 23 Chambers-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SCHOTT, late of the City of New-York, tobacconist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the place of business of JAMES L. SCHOTT, No. 177 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.
CATHARINE A. SCHOTT, Administratrix.
JAMES L. SCHOTT, Administrator.
s16-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PEDBOUCELLI, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of CATHARINE PEDBOUCELLI, No. 247 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1854.
WILLIAM STARRS, CATHARINE PEDBOUCELLI, } Adm'rs.
d23-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OTIS C. LOVETT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of BOSTWICK & PHELPS, No. 239 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 3, 1854. ELIAB T. GRANT, LUCY C. LOVETT, } Administrators.
n4-law6mS*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF [illegible]-STREET, from the [illegible] in the City of New-York, we, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., (3d story, front room,) in said City, on or before the [illegible] day of December, 1854.
Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the [illegible] day of January, 1855.
Third.—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of January, 1855.
Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the said Assessment are as follows: [illegible]
Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, } Commissioners.
New-York, Nov. 18, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the XIXth Ward of said City. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 37 Wall-st., in said City, on or before the 30th day of December, 1854.
Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. 37 Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of January, 1855.
Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 2d day of February, 1855.
Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded [illegible]; on the south by the northerly line or side of [illegible]-st.; and on the west by the easterly line of 11th-av. And also all those other certain lots [illegible] land fronting on the easterly side of the 11th-av., between [illegible]. And also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of the 11th-av., between [illegible] aforesaid, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.
Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK, } Commissioners.
New-York, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from [illegible]-st. to Harlem River, in the [illegible] Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the [illegible], City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January, 1855.
Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of January, 1855.
Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.
Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the said Assessment, are as follows: [illegible]
Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the said City, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, WM. SINCLAIR, } Commissioners.
New-York, Nov. 21, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH-STREET, from river to river, where not already opened, and excluding such parts as lie within the bounds of the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-seventh-street, [illegible] as laid out by the Commissioners appointed by and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—C. F. [illegible], Plaintiff, against THE CANAL BANK, of Cleveland, Ohio, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To THE CANAL BANK, of Cleveland, Ohio, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 85 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars, with interest from the 11th day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. [illegible], 1854.
JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of December, 1854.—Dated Dec. 22, 1854.
JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ja6—law6wS* No. 85 Chambers-st.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS against SILAS H. STILWELL individually, CAROLINE N. STILWELL, and SILAS M. STILWELL as her Trustee, Stuyvesant Rapalje, late Trustee of Caroline N. Stilwell, William Henderson, [illegible] SYLVANUS RAPALJE, above named, &c.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, which complaint was this day filed in the office of Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated Dec. 2, 1854.
EDWARDS & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja5-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. HERRIMAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at [illegible] No. 86 Remsen-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated Nov. 17, 1854.
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN, Administrator.
n18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of [illegible], No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1854. SARAH [illegible], Administratrix.
d1-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 222 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1854. THOMAS MORTON, Executor.
o21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM GUHRAUER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 223 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 28, 1854.
ELIZA B. GUHRAUER, Executrix.
o31-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of RESOLVERT STEPHENS, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1854.
RESOLVERT STEPHENS, JAMES [illegible], } Executors.
d8-law6mS*

The New-York Daily Times.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution met this morning—every member of the Board being present. The session is held with closed doors. RUFUS CHOATE'S argument on the question of adhering to the law, is first in order, and it is expected will be delivered this afternoon.

The Smithsonian Regents voted, by a majority of [illegible], to break up the Compromise which devoted half the yearly income to a library and museum, and the other half to publications, &c. Mr. CHOATE made a masterly and lucid argument to show that the act of Congress required that a library and collection should be the principal objects of the Institution; that it would be violated by the proposed abrogation of a Compromise to favor publications in opposition to the library. The Regents who voted to sustain the Compromise were CHOATE, DOUGLAS, MEACHAM, ENGLISH, STUART, TOWERS. Those against it were all the oldest members of the Board, who probably felt committed to that course by previous action. Reporters were excluded from the meeting. Mr. CHOATE'S argument will, doubtless, be printed.

The Southern Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday Jan. 11.

At the Convention being held in this city to-day the Pacific Railroad project was one of the principal subjects under discussion. ALBERT PIKE, Esq., offered resolutions similar to those introduced at the Charleston Convention in April last. Resolutions were then offered calling upon Congress for an appropriation to aid in the construction of a railroad across the Peninsula of Florida, and asking liberal appropriations from the States bordering on the Atlantic and the Gulf for the same purpose, also favoring a material modification of the tariff, and recommending the Southern members of Congress to vote for an entire abolition of the duties on railroad iron, also requesting the establishment of a Navy Yard at Memphis. These resolutions were all referred when the Convention adjourned.

Boston Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

The House in caucus this afternoon nominated HENRY WILSON, of Natick, for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the the resignation of EDWARD EVERETT. The principal competitor for the nomination was B. ELY, a young and promising lawyer. It is thought the Senate will nominate and stick by Mr. ELY, and hence a speedy election of U. S. Senator is by no means sure. The House will ballot on Tuesday next.

The Missouri Legislature—Vote for U. S. Senator.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 12.

In the Missouri Legislature, in joint session, on the 5th of January, seventeenth ballot, the vote for U. S. Senator stood as follows: DONIPHAN, 56; ATCHISON, 56; BENTON, 39; WILSON, Whig, 1. Three Whigs were absent. Adjourned to next day.

Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 12.

The House of Representatives of this State agreed to-day to go into an election for United States Senator, on the 15th inst., by a vote of 38 to [illegible], the Nebraskaites voting in the negative.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Jan. 12.

In the Legislature this evening, ELI SLIFER, Native American, received the nomination for State Treasurer on the fourth ballot, and he will be elected on Monday.

Destruction by Fire of a Cotton Mill at Dorchester—Loss $150,000.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

The large cotton mill in Dorchester, belonging to the Dorchester Manufacturing Company, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The eastern gable end wall fell outward, crushing two out-buildings, and many firemen narrowly escaped death—as it was, several of them were slightly injured. The loss is estimated at $150,000. Insurance in Boston, $60,000.

The mill destroyed gave employment to two hundred operatives, who are now thrown out of employment.

Erie Railroad Trouble.

ERIE, Friday, Jan. 12.

Marshal KEYSER and suite arrived here at noon to-day, and will proceed to Harbor Creek to repair the road at that place early to-morrow. There is no resistance anticipated, but, should any be attempted, it will be futile. The Marshal has strong papers, and the determination to carry out his instructions, which are to put the Company in peaceable possession of their road at the earliest possible moment.

Daring Robberies.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 12.

Last Friday evening a party of robbers attacked the house of a family named WILSON, near Thorold, C. W., presenting their revolvers at them, and decamping with one hundred and thirty-four dollars.

On Saturday night the same gang entered the house of JACOB S. EBURN, who was absent at the time, and presented pistols at the heads of his wife and daughters. They ransacked the house and found nine hundred dollars in gold and silver, with which they escaped. Mr. EBURN offers a reward of two hundred dollars.

Warm Weather at Buffalo—Loading of Vessels, &c., &c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 11.

The weather here is warm, and the Lake and harbor have been free from ice for several days.

The propeller *Scioto* left Toledo this morning for Buffalo with a full cargo.

The steamers *Globe* and *Louisiana*, and the propeller *Delaware*, are loading for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

A vessel arrived here from Erie to-day.

Weather at Oswego—Harbor Clear of Ice—Arrivals, etc., etc.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 12.

The weather is moderate. The harbor is clear of ice. The propeller *St. Nicholas*, Capt. WILLIAMS, arrived here to-day, from Toronto, with 3,012 barrels of flour, consigned to New-York. The Oswego Railroad takes off 2,500 barrels daily.

Saw and Carding Mills Destroyed by Fire.

CORNWALL, (C. W.) Friday, Jan. 12.

The saw mill and carding mills on the Cornwall Creek, near this town, were destroyed by fire this morning, at 3 o'clock, and a large quantity of cloth and sawed lumber consumed. How the fire originated has not yet been ascertained. Loss $6,000. No insurance.

The Screw Propeller Canadian.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

Private letters received here say the screw propeller *Canadian*, advertised to leave Liverpool on the 5th instant for Portland, has been taken up by the British Government for the Crimea.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 12.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail as late as due, we have received New-Orleans papers of Saturday, but they contain no news of importance.

Among the list of persons were recently elected to the Board of School Committee in Boston, which consists of seventy-two, nearly one-fifth of them were physicians.

There are about 300 students in the medical department of the University of Nashville, (Tenn.,) instead of 241, as formerly announced.

[Communicated.]

Pulmonary Diseases.

LETTER No. 1.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I now come to the consideration of Catarrh.

From the frequency of catarrhal affections as forerunners of genuine tubercular consumption, the relationship between "colds, coughs, and consumption" is unquestionably that of cause and effect. Too much attention cannot be given to this fact.

By "Catarrh," commonly called "a cold in the head," I mean an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane that lines the nose. This membrane extends downwards, lining also the throat, larynx, windpipe, and bronchial tubes. We breathe through the nose; hence that part of the mucous membrane which lines the nasal passages, first receives injury from sudden changes of temperature in the air, or from any irritating matter it may contain. There are two kinds of Catarrh, "acute" and "chronic."

The symptoms of "acute CATARRH" are, first, a sense of heat and stuffing in the nose. You find it impossible to breathe through the nostrils, although there is no secretion—the membrane is "dry." If you could now examine the lining of the nostril, you would find it red, swollen, increased in thickness and very irritable. Try to inhale the cold air through it, and the attempt excites "sneezing."

This irritation may extend from the lining of the nose to the frontal sinus, when we have "PAIN" over the "FOREHEAD." It may also extend through the lachrymal canals, which convey the tears from the eyes, closing them up as it has done the nose. In that event the *secretion of tears will be increased, and in consequence of the closing of the tear passages,* will run over the cheeks. The skin is hot, the pulse is increased in frequency, and a shivering or chilliness is felt over the body. After a time a clear, irritating water is secreted in large quantities by the inflamed membrane, and almost runs from the nose and eyes, producing redness and smarting wherever it comes in contact with the skin. Gradually this acrid water becomes thicker and less irritating, of a straw color, and then yellow. As this change takes place the irritation subsides, the nostrils again become free, the stuffing in the head passes off, and the secretion diminishes, until the health of the patient is fully reëstablished. This is the usual course of what is called a "COLD IN THE HEAD," or "CATARRH," when confined to the nose. But it may possibly extend to the throat, involving the fauces, tonsils and uvula, and then it is called a "SORE THROAT." If the tonsils swell very much, the disease is called "QUINSY." A simple cold in the head may also proceed along the eustachian tubes of the ear, and so cause "DEAFNESS," or down the gullet to the stomach, deranging "DIGESTION." The most common course of catarrh, however, is to creep insiduously down to the lungs, when it is popularly known as a "COLD IN THE CHEST," and professionally by the name of "BRONCHITIS."

CHRONIC CATARRH follows the "acute" form, and is generally the direct consequence of leaving a "simple cold" to cure itself. It is met with in several forms. In the "first," we have merely a discharge of yellow or straw-colored mucous which accumulates in the posterior nares, or above and behind the soft palate, and is "hawked" and cleared out from time to time during the day. In the "second," there are small sores formed on the inside of the nose, and the secretions become dry and hard, requiring almost constant attention to keep the nose free. In the "third," a false membrane is secreted from the diseased lining, which the patient removes from time to time. In the "fourth," the secretion "from the head" drops down into the throat, and the patient is frequently observed to "snuff up" and "hawk." Often the mucous membrane becomes ulcerated, and the discharge is then thin, yellow, and like "pus." In this form, too, there is often loss of smell, and the discharge has an offensive odor—especially is this the case when the ulceration eats through the membrane to the bone. I have several cases now under treatment, and among them a little girl only six years old. Generally, during the Summer months, the active symptoms of Chronic Catarrh become mild, but regularly return in an aggravated form on the approach of Winter. Those suffering from Chronic Catarrh are very subject to take cold, and will have one or more attacks every Winter.

Consumption has several stages. It has a first, or "forming" stage; a middle, or "confirmed" stage; and a last, or "ulcerated" stage. The lungs do not become immediately stuffed with tubercles, or corroded by foul ulcers. It is only after months, and often years, of irritation—of slow insidious progress—from the slight "catarrh" to the seated "bronchitis," from "bronchitis" to the first deposition of a little speck of "tuberculous matter" in a single lobule; from the first depositions of tubercle to the filling up of a whole lobe, or a whole lung, with this matter, and its festering and burrowing among the delicate air cells, until the whole of the lung diseased becomes reduced to a mass of hopeless disorganization—that this dreadful malady reaches its last and final stage. The error is too wide-spread among the people, and too general even among physicians, to regard consumption as a disease, marked not only by "cough," but by the expectoration of "pus," by "hectic fever," "night sweats," and wasting of flesh and strength. In other words, to apply the name consumption only to the last stage of the disease. Were this otherwise we should not have to listen, with feelings of pity and sorrow, to such expressions as, "It's only a catarrh," "The disease is all in the throat;" or, it is only "A slight bronchial affection." Alas! there are few who suffer from these affections, trifling and unimportant as they may seem, that do not, sooner or later, fill a consumptive's grave!

TREATMENT.—Chronic Catarrh, like Asthma and Consumption, has hitherto had no remedy. It remains a stain and reproach on the page of medicine. Nor has failure resulted from the want of MEANS of relief within our reach, or from the SEAT of the disease, or the MALIGNITY of its nature; for we can reach the diseased parts by all the forces of the Materia Medica—solids, fluids and gases—and the disease itself is only a simple chronic inflammation. Physicians have failed, because they have not striven to succeed earnestly and rationally. They have generally been satisfied with squirting a "little WARM WATER up the nose, and in prescribing an "alterative" by the stomach, which, of course, does no good. Catarrh is rarely found as a disease of the nose alone, but is generally accompanied by more or less hoarseness, showing that the irritation which exists in greatest intensity in the nasal membrane, also involves the larynx and lining of the windpipe. We cannot, therefore, hope to remove it by applications to the nose only. The course I have pursued, with almost invariable success, is as follows: A mild, astringent vapor is directed to be inhaled two or three times a day, from the inhaling instrument described in my Treatise—the patient being careful to exhale through the nostrils. By this means the diseased surface is acted upon in every part. In addition to the use of the inhalations, I daily shower the nostrils with a solution, adapted to the condition of the membrane, by a silver showering syringe, which I have had constructed for the purpose. The extremity of the syringe is passed into the throat, and then the curved part is turned up behind the curtain of the palate, and a jet of the solution thrown against every side of the posterior nares at the same instant. Early in practice, finding the want of such an instrument, I was in the habit of using an elastic tube, sealed at the extremity with wax, and perforated with small holes; to this I fitted a piston, and used it as a syringe. There is neither pain nor inconvenience in making these applications. Even little children submit to them from day to day, and get up from the chair laughing. By this simple treatment, I am able to break up the most inveterate chronic catarrh in from four to ten weeks, and so generally successful has it been, that I doubt if it will fail in one case out of a hundred, when properly and faithfully employed.

Unfortunately catarrh is too generally treated with equal neglect, by both physicians and patients, until it becomes lost sight of in the disastrous consequences to which it gives rise. We know that it exists, in a greater or less degree, in all forms of pulmonary disease; that it usually exists before any symptoms of disease in the lungs have been manifested, and that it is the direct consequence of those "colds in the head," which become practically known to most of us, two or three times every year. I regard catarrh as the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and I do not believe we can, by any other means, so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by cutting off the catarrhal affection.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.

No. 828 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 3, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

WORTH MORE THAN ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD, consequently not sold nor left on commission anywhere. For sore eyes, deafness, cold in the head, headache, and the worst forms of catarrh. DURNO'S Catarrh Snuff has proved decidedly the most valuable discovery of the age. Prepared only by DURNO, 58 State-street, Albany, N. Y. A sample box, with directions, will be sent any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles through the Post-Office *free*, on receipt of thirty-one cents in stamps or specie.

[Advertisement.]

DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS TO DAY AT BARNUM'S.—Four excellent, interesting, and perfectly unexceptionable pieces, all of distinguished popularity, and all presented, in addition to the curiosities of the Museum, without extra charge to visitors during this afternoon and this evening. Mr. JNO. R. SCOTT appears twice today, (Saturday,) and so does C. W. CLARKE, HADAWAY, Miss MESTAYER, &c. Nothing could promise more satisfaction.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 11, by Rev. Mr. Reid, of the 7th-st. M. E. Church, Mr. OLIVER COTTER, of Brooklyn, to Miss ANNE J. DOUGAN, of New-York City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., Mr. JAMES B. BACON, of Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., to Miss LYDIA M. SANDERS, of this City.

At East Boston, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, by Rev. Mr. Irwin, Mr. HENRY D. GARDNER, of that place, to Miss EMELINE W. SHELY, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 11, CARRIE LAVINE, only child of J. W. and Hulda T. Sibbell, aged 9 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 132 [illegible]-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 11, CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Barber, a native of Nottingham, England, in her 18th year.

Their friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Sunday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her father's residence, No. 66 [illegible]-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 6, LUCINDA A. HAMILTON, wife of William H. Hamilton, late of the Bowery Theatre.

California and Australia papers please copy.

At East New-York, on Friday morning, Jan. 12, of dysentery, LYMAN COBB, eldest son of Lyman Cobb, Jr., aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Lyman Cobb, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Episcopal Church, East New-York, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The body will be taken to the Evergreen Cemetery for interment. Long Island cars leave South Ferry at 12 o'clock.

At Fishkill, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, BETSEY, wife of Joseph S. Dudley, in the 68th year of her age.

Poughkeepsie and Hartford papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 11, after a lingering illness, Miss SOPHIA MECKELBURGH, daughter of the late Charles Meckelburgh, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Leroy-st.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, JAMES McBRIDE, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, on 5th-av., corner of 12th-st., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 12.

$4,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	40 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000 do	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
24,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 do	[illegible]	50 do......s3 aft.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Ohio 6s, '60	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 San Fran. 10 per ct.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 Erie Income Bs	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 Erie Conv. Bs. '71	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
13,000 Pan. Bds. 2d issue	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
35,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000 do	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
11,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	10 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Bank New-York	[illegible]	25 Ill. Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	50 Panama Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17 Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	50 Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Am. Exchange Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Bank of the Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Commonwealth Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Nicaragua Tran. Co.	[illegible]	100 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	50 Harlem Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumberland Coal Co.	[illegible]	20 Stonington Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Read. R. R. ex div.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] McCulloch Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. Central R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. S. Construction	[illegible]	50 Mad. R. Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Northern Ind. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Ind. Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Galena & Chicago R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 Erie Income Bs.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Erie Bonds of '75	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Canton Company	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Hudson Riv. Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Panama Railroad	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 Galena & Chic. R. R.	[illegible]			

FRIDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The business of the day in Wall-street was marked by increased buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, a large business being done, and generally at an advance of 1@2 ₩ cent. on both Bonds and Shares, until 3 o'clock, when it was announced that the *drafts of the great Banking-House of* PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, had been dishonored by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The news created considerable sensation in the Street, notwithstanding certain undefined private rumors last week, on the failure of BELCHER BROTHERS, of St. Louis, that the house were involved by this event and greatly exposed, because of their extended operations in the West, to the adverse effect which this and other troubles would have upon their credit. In some respects the failure is one of the most important of the season, involving the credit of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, the western section of which, from the Wabash at Vincennes to St. Louis, is under contract to Mr. BACON, and in an unfinished condition, and utterly destroying the oldest, most successful, and hitherto considered, wealthiest banking firm—PAGE, BACON & Co.—in San Francisco. It is some amelioration of the public concern in the disaster that the account of the California branch with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. has been kept good, and that the intermediate receipts of Gold by the weekly steamers will probably be applied to the drafts which accompany them; at all events, so we are led to believe, as far as the sight drafts made against these treasure shipments are concerned. From all we can learn, the operations of the house on the Pacific have been profitably and properly conducted, and it is much to be lamented that so fine a credit, wielding, frequently, as much as two millions a month of the Gold Dust delivered at this port from San Francisco, should have become implicated in the Railroad undertakings of the Western house. Of this particular involvement, nothing is yet known, with certainty, beyond the general fact that the amount is large, and the securities of the Road, undisposed of, not of the first class. The line, however, is an important one to the West—connecting, directly, the cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis—part of each grand section has been opened for business, and a large expenditure of grading and masonry incurred on the remainder. Few lines have encountered more varied fortune, from their incipiency. The original contract was taken by GEORGE LAW, the late HEZEKIAH SEYMOUR, and others, for $9,000,000. LAW subsequently transferred his interest to SEYMOUR & Co. The first negotiation on the primary Mortgage Bonds was made with Mr. PEABODY in London, by Professor MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, and Mr. BACON, to the amount of $3,000,000, and everything promised well for the work to the Autumn of 1853. Mr. SEYMOUR unfortunately died. The prospects of the Money market underwent a sudden change, followed in 1854 by the well known revulsion in Railroad credit, Mr. BACON, in the meantime, having taken upon himself the entire contract for the Western Section at the risk of negotiating his second mortgages. The President and Directors at Cincinnati have labored under corresponding disadvantages with the Eastern Section, though they have pushed the works with indomitable energy.

The banking house, proper, of PAGE & BACON, in St. Louis, is one of old standing in the West. Mr. DANIEL D. PAGE, the senior of the firm, brought large private wealth to its support, and Mr. BACON, his son-in-law, a fund of business experience and ability, scarcely less important to its success. For this gentleman, who has spent much of his time in New-York, since founding the San Francisco branch, there is much sympathy in the banking circles. The deposits of the St. Louis house we understand to have been reduced from $1,700,000 six or eight months ago to $700,000 on the last statement. After the failure of BELCHER BROTHERS, the acting manager at St. Louis—Mr. PAGE being on a visit to California—endeavored to make his own position impregnable, and made drafts on New-York—one of which for $80,000 was dishonored to-day—which his partner here was unable to provide for, to the satisfaction of his Bankers, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

The momentary effect of this afternoon's announcement was to check the somewhat rapid improvement of the Stock Market. It may do further mischief in Money affairs, by complicating Western remittances, and possibly compromising other parties in that quarter who have engagements ahead in New-York. But we doubt whether the failure will work essentially different on the public confidence from the heavy suspensions of BELCHERS, and WADSWORTH & SHELDON, last week. *They were all large money borrowers;* all struggling to sustain the splendid, but unsubstantial fabrics of credit which they have reared to their names, and made to reach the cap-stone during the saturnalia of speculation in 1853, and while their downfall is a serious private misfortune, and in some respects a public calamity, the mind of the business community is prepared by the general course of the revulsion, and the rapid liquidation of large and hazardous engagements which it has forced upon this class of houses, to receive such events as the reasonable sequel to an unreasonable expansion. The Foreign letters delivered early this morning gave increased activity to the Stock movement of the past few days. The additional rise in Erie Bonds, of every class, in New-York Central Bonds, Panamas, and Illinois Centrals, was 1½@2 ₩ cent. The Railroad shares rose 1@2 ₩ cent. at the early Board, as compared with Thursday's prices, falling back about 1 ₩ cent. late in the afternoon. The new Erie Bonds of 1875 were placed upon the Board list and sold at 81½ ₩ cent., carrying interest from 1st February. The negotiation has advanced Erie Convertibles of 1871 to 73 ₩ cent., while the advices from the London market put up Third Mortgages to 83 ₩ cent. The Reading dividend 10 ₩ cent. in shares, equal to about 7 ₩ cent., was registered at the Board and the stock subsequently sold at 70½ dividend off. State Stocks in very steady request. The prices for Virginias now range above last English quotations.

The growing ease in Money was partially felt on Foreign Exchange, one or two of the leading Bankers manifesting more firmness at 107½@108 on London. Most of the business for the *St. Louis* was done at 107⅝@107¾. Francs take a wider and lower range, say 5.18¾ to 5.20⅝. North of Europe exchange in some demand on Hamburg and Bremen. Discounts outside of Bank are 1@2 ₩ cent. lower on favorite paper, not over 4 months to run. Demand loans quite easy. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $102,234; disbursed $34,861, and held a regular balance at the close of $3,173,752. The Assay Department paid out $356,631. The Dry Goods import this week is $1,565,240, of which nearly one-third passed into public store, against $2,390,227 same time last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUS'D. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDR'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Silk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total entered...$1,565,240 Total marketed...[illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER & Co. will hold their regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Saturday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Galena and Chicago Railroad.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Advices from New-York, received to-day, state that the stock of this Company sold on the 4th inst. at 70, and that the fall of over 20 ₩ cent. is attributed to the loss the Company is supposed to have sustained by the failure of its agents, Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON.

This unusual alarm is groundless. The liability of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON to this Company cannot exceed seventy thousand dollars, should they have sold all the Bonds of this Company within their control, and the loss, if total, would be only about 1½ ₩ cent. on the present capital stock, or add about 1 ₩ cent. to the cost of the Road and branches when fully completed. The Transfer Books in charge of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON were returned to this office and carefully examined last July, and the August dividend subsequently paid, or nearly so, without any error being detected, since which all New-York Transfers have been countersigned by G. S. ROBBINS, Esq., of New-York.

With these precautions we can see no probability, or *possibility, for an overissue of stock.*

A statement of the affairs of the Company will doubtless be published as soon as it can be accurately prepared, which will show a highly prosperous condition of the Company in both the constructing and operating departments, and compare favorably with any preceding year. Your obedient servant,

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Merchants' Bank of Burlington.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BURLINGTON, VT., Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

For several months past, Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, a broker in New-York, who publishes a bank note note reporter, has most unjustly assailed this institution, for which he has been prosecuted for a libel.

Although these attacks were unfounded, and greatly injurious to the Bank, no suit would probably have been instituted, if its officers had been fully convinced that Mr. THOMPSON was acting in good faith in the matter. He has repeated his attack in his *Reporter* the 6th January, inst., in an article which is grossly untrue, and he may, perhaps, continue his assaults, with the hope of influencing the suit now pending against him.

Under these circumstances, we deem it due to the public, as well as to ourselves, to say that this Bank is perfectly sound, beyond all question, and that it has at all times redeemed its circulation promptly, both at its own counter and at the Suffolk Bank, at Boston, where it is the practice of the New-England Banks to make their redemptions, and the public may rest assured that it will continue promptly so to do.

HENRY P. HICKOK, President.

W. L. STRONG, Cashier.

The Erie Outrage.

Private Letter Communicated to the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

ERIE, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1855.

The mob of our city made a descent on the Railroad yesterday, destroyed the bridge and track, which will interrupt trade and travel for a few days only, I hope. You may assure your friends and those interested that every exertion will be made by most of our citizens to repair the damage at the earliest possible moment, and punish those that committed the depredation.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 11.

The COTTON market is without change. The sales to-day amount to 4,500 bales. FLOUR is selling at $8 25 ₩ bbl. LARD is 9½c. ₩ lb. There is nothing doing in PROVISIONS.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Friday—First Board—$400 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 77; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; $3,700 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; $200 City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; 65 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 100 do., [illegible]; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Minehill Railroad, [illegible]; 25 Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; [illegible] Beaver Meadow Railroad, [illegible]; 200 Union Canal, [illegible]; 100 do., [illegible]; 100 do., [illegible]; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; [illegible] Norristown Railroad, [illegible]; 100 New-Creek Coal Co., [illegible]; 300 Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; 200 Morris Canal, [illegible]; 200 Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; 17 Schuylkill Navigation, [illegible]; 100 Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; 50 Girard Bank, [illegible]; 5 Western Bank, [illegible]; 1 Bank of Pennsylvania, [illegible]; 10 Commercial Bank, [illegible].

Between Boards—$2,000 Susquehanna Canal, 6s, [illegible]; 300 New-Creek Coal Co., [illegible]; 200 Union Canal, [illegible]; 141 North America Fire Insurance, [illegible]; 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Morris Canal, [illegible]; 115 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 25 Girard Bank, [illegible].

Second Board—$1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible] Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; 50 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Lehigh [illegible].

[illegible] Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; 75 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; City [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; [illegible] Union Canal, [illegible].

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Star of the West, for Punta Arenas*—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Messenger, Adams & Co.'s Express Messenger, Mrs. O. R. C. Burnett and boy, Mrs. Abm. C. Larson and 4 children, S. B. Smith, S. J. Field, [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Nashville, from Charleston*—Mrs. Morris, Miss Morris, W. Claggett, E. M. Edgerton, H. Sanborn, N. Drake, Capt. P. Eldert, G. W. Morris, R. A. Pringle, C. P. Bliss, A. K. Hazeltine, Geo. C. T. Blanchard, G. H. Dunlap, Aug. Gerhardt, H. M. Crane, and 14 in the steerage.

In bark Delegate, from San Francisco—W. Baker, W. Gilmore.

In schr. Mountain Eagle, from Rio Hacha—Capt. E. Stanwood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets...... 4 54 | Moon rises... 3 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 08 | Gov. Island... 3 53 | Hell Gate..... 4 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...FRIDAY, JAN. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship St. Louis, Wotton, Havre, M. Livingston; Star of the West, Turner, San Juan, C. Morgan.

Ships Neptune's Car, Patten, San Francisco, Foster & Nickerson; Arthur, Talbot, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Star Republic, Share, Galveston, Wakeman & Dimon.

Bark E. A. Nickels, Gordon, Toulon, E. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Helen Stone, (Br.,) Harley, St. Johns, N. F., Roosa & Dinwiddie.

Schrs. Arcole, Critchet, Alexandria, Abbott, Dodge & Co.; Emily Kerr, Daniels, Granada, J. S. Merrill; R. G. Chalonet, Thompson, Guayama, J. Norton, Jr.; Wave, Gunderson, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Providence, (Br.,) Crowell, St. John, N. B., J. S. Dealey; Sullivan, [illegible], Bolivar City, E. Roch & Kunhardt; Ellipsis, Thompson, Kingston, Jam., H. S. Henry.

Propeller Georges Creek, Gager, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Sloops Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, master; Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Hindoo, Miller, Calcutta July 22, passed Angier Sept. 28, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 8, left St. Helena Nov. 23, with indigo and silk to [illegible]. The H. was 60 ds. getting down to Angier; during the month of August, she only gained 200 miles, against steady S. W. monsoon and southerly current. There were no Am. vessels at St. Helena.

Ship More Castle, [illegible], Mc[illegible] Bishop, Cardiff 30 ds. with railroad iron to [illegible] Corning & Co.

Bark Eliza Burgess, (Br.,) Wallington, Port-au-Prince [illegible] ds. with [illegible] to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark [illegible], Thurston, Matanzas 10 ds. with [illegible] Co., vessel to master.

Bark Delegate, Gillam, San Francisco 140 ds. with [illegible] to order.

[illegible] Philadelphia 2 ds. with coal to [illegible]

Brig [illegible] (Br.) Patten, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds. with [illegible]

Schr. [illegible], Aux Cayes [illegible]

Schr. [illegible] Eagle, (of Harwich,) Robbins, Rio de la Hacha 22 ds. with Brazil-wood, hides, &c., to master.

Schr. [illegible] (Swed.,) Bonan, Malaga 45 ds. with fruit [illegible]

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Hallett, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Lydia H. Nickerson, Chase, Philadelphia, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. C. Perkins, Tolson, Georgetown, S. C. 10 ds. with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Charles Colgate, Dassorn, Baltimore 10 ds. with corn to Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Elizabeth, Salyer, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds. with naval stores to master.

Schr. Elizabeth Ann, Moore, Washington 10 ds. with cotton and corn to master.

Schr. Jane Ingraham, [illegible], Delaware, with corn to [illegible]

Schr. Harriet P. Stoney, [illegible], Charleston 8 ds. with cotton and rice to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, [illegible], Delaware 3 ds. with corn to Wright, Cummings & Co.

Schr. [illegible], Philadelphia 3 ds. with coal.

Schr. [illegible], Philadelphia 3 ds. with coal.

Schr. [illegible], Philadelphia 3 ds. with coal.

Schr. [illegible] Mahony, Robinson, Philadelphia 3 ds. coal.

Schr. A. R. Barter, [illegible], Philadelphia 3 ds. with coal.

Schr. Londondale, [illegible], Philadelphia 3 ds. with coal.

Schr. Susan, Loring, Boston 4 ds. mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Montezuma, Knowles, Tangier, for Boston.

Schr. Taylor Small, Newcomb, Tangier, for Boston.

Schr. N. J. Knight, Camp, Tangier, for Boston.

Schr. Minnesota, Freeman, Tangier, for Boston.

Schr. David Lombard, Rich, Tangier, for Boston.

Schr. Eastern Light, Lascom, Tangier, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah E. Lewis, Baker, Tangier, for Boston.

Schr. Isabel, [illegible], Tangier, for Boston.

Schr. Trader, Perry, Georgetown 5 ds. with flour, &c.

Schr. A. Hammond, Prince, Baltimore, coal, for Boston.

Sailed.

Steamship Star of the West, Turner, for San Juan, (Nic.;) ship American Congress, Williams, for London.

The reported sailing of the clipper-ship Neptune's Car, Forbes, for San Francisco, in our edition of the 10th inst., was an error, as she is still in port.

BELOW—Brig Fornax, Gardiner, Sagua la Grande Dec. 19. Also 1 ship.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 12—Arr., barks Macon, Savannah; Starlight, Baltimore.

Disasters.

Capt. Robbins, of schr. Mountain Eagle, from Rio Hacha, reports: Jan. 10, at 10 A. M., passed a full-rigged brig ashore on Brigantine Shoals. She came from the N. [illegible] went ashore about 10 A. M., and so remained at dark; had colors set for assistance.... The Br. bark Gipsey, Triggs, for St. Jago de Cuba for Swansea, loaded with copper ore, was totally lost, Dec. 23, on Fish Keys.... The Br. schr Palmyra, of Halifax, Stanwood, was driven ashore at Bay Honda on the Main, Dec. 5, but was subsequently got off, condemned and sold in Rio Hacha. She was from St. Thomas, bound to Rio Hacha.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 19, in Crooked Island Passage, brig Gen. Worth, fm. Aux Cayes for New-York.

Dec. 23, lat. 26 30, lon. 74 30, bark Mary, of Baltimore, steering S.

Jan. 8, lat. 35 20, lon. 75 30, brig Eden, from Cardenas for Portland, 10 ds. out. Same time, a schr., from St. Domingo for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Aux Cayes, Dec. 23, bark J. Forbes, of New-Haven, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Gen. Worth, for do., soon; Maria, do., ldg.; Fred. W. Hern, of and for Boston, do.; Huntress, of Philadelphia, ldg.; Lonsen, [illegible], do.; schr. Martha Hill, of Belfast, for New-York or Boston, do.

At Rio de la Hacha, Dec. 23, bark Elizabeth Moore, Myers, from and for Liverpool.

At Bahia, Nov. 28, bark Favorite, of Richmond, unc.—the only Am. vessel in port.

At Port-au-Prince, Dec. 27, bark Chas. S. Olden, for Philadelphia in 3 ds.; brig E. W. Denton, from Wilmington, arr. Dec. 21.

At Matanzas, Dec. 26, last ship Arkansas, Otis, for New-York directly.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Four single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board in a central location. Apply at No. 33 Allen-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also room without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

BOARDING.—Three respectable young men may have partial board in a private family in 7th-st. For an interview, address BROWN, at this office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 9 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen can obtain a fine front room and adjoining bedroom, in South Brooklyn, with breakfast and tea, for $3 each per week; or a gentleman and his wife for $12, dinner for the lady only. The rooms are well furnished, with grate, but no gas. The prices mentioned not to include fire or light. Family small and private. Address FRANK, at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—The advertiser would take into his family one or two gentlemen, who might expect a comfortable and quiet home, in a small family, and on moderate terms. The house is situated within a short distance of either Montague or South Ferry. Address S. T., Box No. 1,132 Post-Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To single gentlemen, with full or partial board in a private family; a new English basement house with all the modern improvements. Also a suit of offices on first floor, furnished, suitable for a first-class physician. Inquire at No. 139 9th-st., four doors west of Broadway, (middle house.)

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.—At No. 63 President-st., South Brooklyn, three minutes walk from Hamilton Ferry. Partial board if desired.

ROOMS WANTED.—A furnished room and bedroom, with partial board, in a private family, between Fulton and Harrison-sts., Brooklyn. Address BROOKLYN, Times Office, for three days, stating terms.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (frescoed) fronting on Broadway, with a bedroom attached, at No. 325 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Rent $300 per annum.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, at No. 53 Warren-st., N. Y. References exchanged.

106 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 21st-st.)—PRIVATE BOARDING.—A handsome suite of rooms on the second floor will be vacated on the 15th January, 1855.

POTICHOMANIE.—An elegant and useful art, recently introduced by the French, by which glass vases are made to represent the finest specimens of Chinese and Sèvres decoration. The art is extremely simple—the advertiser imparts a perfect practical knowledge of it in one lesson. Terms $1 50. Specimens may be seen at [illegible] Broadway. Ladies [illegible] waited on with [illegible] at their residence with specimens. Address T. A. W., as above.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 663 Broadway, [illegible] celebrated APOTHEOSIS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, Painted by JAMES BURNS.

Admittance.......................25 cents. Children under 10 years of age.......12½ cents.

PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS will, by special arrangement, be received for admission. Exhibition hours from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

A Mass Meeting of the Shareholders in PERHAM'S THIRD GIFT ENTERPRISE will be held on the [illegible] inst., to decide on the final distribution of the [illegible] gifts. Tickets can be had at one dollar each, at No. 663 Broadway, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE, HOPE CHAPEL, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, Opposite New-York Hotel.

On MONDAY EVENING next, the 15th inst., will be given the first of a series of ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, of a chaste, varied, and highly amusing character, by a corps of UNSURPASSED PERFORMERS, under the management of the well-known and highly popular *Ethiopian Melodist, Actor and Comedian,* WM. B. DONALDSON.

This Entertainment cannot be excelled, if equaled, at any other establishment. For particulars, and small bills. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, and every evening during the week, the grand burlesque on the fairy opera of CINDERELLA, in 4 acts, with beautiful Scenery, Dresses, Transformations, Tricks, &c., &c.

Cinderella........Miss Flemming | Dandini........G. S. Buckley
Prince........R. B. Buckley | Baron........F. Percival
Pedro........[illegible] | Alidoro........J. S. Burgess

Fairies, Hunters, &c. &c. ....Company

Preceding the Opera, a superior Ethiopian Entertainment; and all, adhering to this company's unalterable motto, "FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY."

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING, at Mechanics' Hall, NO. 472 BROADWAY. Ethiopian Minstrelsy, in connexion with a burlesque Opera or Farce.

N. B.—An entire change of programme EVERY WEEK.

H. WOOD, GEORGE CHRISTY, } Proprietors.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½, precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE MECHANICS' CLUB.—The first meeting of this Club will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. Its objects are the promotion of manufactures and the arts, and for the discussion of mechanical subjects. Members of the Institute and others friendly to the cause are cordially invited to attend. By order of

JAMES RENWICK, JAS. J. MAPES, EDWIN SMITH, CHESTER COLEMAN, J. M. SANDERSON, } Committee.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—[illegible] Dress Circle and Parquette, [illegible] Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Private Boxes, [illegible] persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, [illegible]. SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 13, [illegible] SANDS & CO.'S celebrated Equestrian Troupe will appear. The afternoon performance will conclude with the Farce of THE SECRET. The evening performance will conclude with the Grand Equestrian Spectacle of EL HYDER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Third Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, will be performed the Celebrated Opera of FRA DIAVOLO.

Zerlina........................Miss Louisa Pyne.

To conclude with the Farce of A LUCKY HIT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, 75; Private Boxes, $6 and $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, will be presented the Comedy of THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH. After which will be performed THE [illegible]. To conclude with the Comedietta of LOVE AND MURDER.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY, the wonderful Tragic Party will appear in the new Burlesque of CIRCE AND HER MAGIC CUP, with beautiful scenery and dresses. Also, the Comedy of PRIDE SHALL HAVE A FALL, with as great cast of characters. Mr. Burton, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Moore, Mr. Marchant, Miss Macarthy, Mrs. Burton, &c.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, Jan. 13, MR. JOHN R. SCOTT as Adam Brock in THE IRON KING. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the drama of CHARLES XII; or, THE IRON KING. Adam Brock, John R. Scott. FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, with C. W. Clarke, Miss Mestayer, &c. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, LUKE THE LABORER, and also the MAID AND MAGPIE, in which C. W. Clarke, Hadaway and Miss Mestayer will appear. NATIONAL BABY SHOW. Premiums $1,000. June [illegible]. Admittance, 25 cents; under 10, 12½ cents.

THE SECOND ANNUAL SHOW OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF DOMESTIC POULTRY.—NEARLY $500 CASH PREMIUMS.—Will be held during the week, from MONDAY, Jan. 15, to SATURDAY, Jan. 20, inclusive, at BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Admission to the National Poultry Show includes all the attractions of the Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents; Children under ten, half price. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

DR. BROWN [WILLIAMS].—The Lecture at [illegible] Building, corner of Broadway and [illegible]-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 7½ o'clock, for the Benefit of the Poor of the XIXth Ward. Tickets 25 cents to be had at No. 325 [illegible] Co., No. 125 Hudson, and of Alderman F. P. Voorhis, Councilman Lee, Holder, Cooper and Brush, or any of the Relief Committee.

F. MORTIMER LANE, G. S. WADDELL, WM. H. GEDNEY, Committee of Arrangements.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES FOR THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.—Professor BUCKLEY will deliver the first of the course at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Subject—*Seven of the Seven Churches of Asia.* These lectures will be illustrated by correct views of the places referred to in the prophecies relative to the Seven Churches. Doors open at 6½ o'clock P. M. Lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets 25c. to be had at the door.

PAINE HALL.—The 118th anniversary of the birthday of THOMAS PAINE will be celebrated by a ball and supper at the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29. Dancing will positively commence at 8 o'clock. A meeting of the managers and friends will be held on Sunday afternoon at the Free Enquirer's Library Rooms, in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, where tickets may be procured.

THE FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE TENTH WARD AMERICAN ASSOCIATION will take place at the Apollo Rooms No. 410 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Tickets, $1; may be obtained of J. W. Mason, No. 320 Pearl-st.; A. W. Barnes, No. 164 Chatham-st.; E. H. Dominick, No. 285 Grand-st., and E. H. Johnson, No. 322 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and statuary are still on Exhibition.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL BALL FOR the benefit of the "NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND," will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1855. Tickets may be procured from the Managers.

ROMAN GALLERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By the most celebrated Italian and other masters, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 to 5, and 7 to 9 o'clock.

GREATEST TARGET PARTY EVER OUT.—The "O'Lynne Guard" parade every evening at Barton's, Chambers-st. Nothing like them anywhere.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A gentleman who has been engaged in a very lucrative and safe business for the last five years, paying a profit of from $20,000 to $30,000 per annum, the latter amount having been made the present year—wishing to retire on account of his health, would make arrangements with a suitable party having the necessary means at command, say $20,000, on advantageous terms. The business referred to is perfectly safe and reliable beyond any contingency, which will be made perfectly satisfactory to any gentleman of capital wishing to engage in any pleasant, safe and money making business. No person need reply to this who cannot command the above named amount in cash. To such, full information will be imparted, by addressing A. B. CO., at the office of this paper.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Folding Machines (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Rochester, N. Y.) for Bending any length of Sheet-Metal, [illegible] Tubes, [illegible] Ornaments, [illegible] Conductors, &c., (any size). [illegible] Joints. These machines are capable of [illegible] per day. All [illegible] Towns, [illegible] for sale. [illegible]

WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT is offered by a well-established and prosperous wholesale Drug House, who wish to make some change in their business arrangements required by their increasing business. To any person wishing to make an investment of $20,000 to $25,000, as special capital, it offers an inducement for a safe and profitable return rarely met with. References of the highest character can be given, and all communications will be held strictly confidential. Address DRUGS, at this office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—The advertiser would invest the above amount in some respectable, lucrative business, and invites proposals. Address, (in strict confidence,) with real name, stating nature of business, &c., E. T., this office. Best of references required.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 357 Bowery, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—With a capital of $1,000 to $2,000, in a good business already established and paying well. Address W. M., *Daily Times* office.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—For which Manufacturing or Mining Stocks will be given in exchange. Price of house must not be over $10,000. Address, stating location, price and encumbrance, Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

IRON FOUNDRY.—Any person having a foundry or furnace for making iron castings, located in this City or vicinity, for sale or to lease, may address a line to H. F., this office, stating location, and where and when to be interviewed may be had.